PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
MORNING EDITION

No. 53,957.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P. M.				
24th Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9681
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5894	HIMALAYA	6899
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9000
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7961		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5394	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	8610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5394	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5894	MONGOLIA	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5394	BRITANNIA	6695
16th "	PERSIA	7961		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5394	MARMORA	10669
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10513		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5894	MOLDAVIA	9000
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5394	HIMALAYA	6899
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5894	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7961		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 160

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5025	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 55, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4982	1st February,
IMPERATOR	8140	16th "
KOERBER	8301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	8140	16th "
KOERBER	8301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6014	24th January.
*† CHINA	5999	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7888	Early April.
*† ARMINIUS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 26th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 29th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 30th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
23*rd November*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	14th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3068	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1906.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4124	4th May.
*AUSTRALIA	A. Toit	3595	22nd "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

* Non-passenger Steamer.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 535
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 960

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	17th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	24th Dec.	8th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4705	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4235	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE FORT PREMISES
OF THE COMPANY HAVE BEEN
ENTIRELY REARRANGED
and the whole of the Building has been brought into use as
SHOW ROOMS
WHICH ARE NOW
THE BEST APPOINTED
AND MOST
COMPLETELY STOCKED
IN THE WHOLE OF
INDIA.

GROUND FLOOR.

North Side—
Dispensary, Surgical and Chemical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Toilet Requisites, Photography, &c.

South Side—
Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Wines.

FIRST FLOOR.

East Side—
Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Silver Goods, Clocks.

West Side—
Stationery, Fancy Goods, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Materials, and General Stationery sundries.

SECOND FLOOR.

China, Glass, Hardware, Lamps, Guns, Ammunition, Gymkhana, and Sporting Kit, Household Requirements Generally.

THIRD FLOOR.

The Company's Registered Office.

TO ENSURE THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS
A LIFT
has been built which will carry Customers to all floors and
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS
have been fitted throughout the Establishment.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—
SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN
LATEST PARISIENNE MODES
ADVANCE FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' OVERALLS
AND
CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
SKIRTS & EVENING BLOUSES
AT MDME. STANLEY'S SALON,

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

A Big man always feels small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

DISASTROUS MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

15 LAKHS DAMAGE.

Have YOU taken any Precautions?
WE OFFER YOU THE MOST CERTAIN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE PROCURABLE.
THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
Devoid of all perishable parts,
Can be used effectively even by a child.
As efficient 20 years hence as the day charged.
OVER 200,000 SOLD WITHIN 21 YEARS AND 2,000 ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED
DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS IN INDIA
100 Installations made, including Government and public buildings, Railways, Mills, Municipalities, States, &c.
FOUR ACTUAL FIRES EXTINGUISHED BY "MINIMAX" IN BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 41-8 Complete.
Further particulars from Sole Indian Agents:
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lieuyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Taiyen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Obeloo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	105,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.*
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£675,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Madan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.		Hankow.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hongkong.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Penang.	Manila.	Kobe.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.	
Ipoh (Perak).	Honkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
EXPORT AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
EXPORT DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake to the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
REFERENCES—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
68 FENCHURCH ST. E.T. LONDON, E.C.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all Diseases from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, loss of vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from any error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is sold by all Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

The World's Master Magician, Touring the World with the Biggest, Grandest and Most Spectacular Magical Performance ever produced on any Stage. Presenting the most wonderful, mystical and scientific problems in the History of the World. All absolutely new. Nothing in the performance has ever been seen before

SEE ; AMAZEMENT—The Greatest Illusion in the World.

SEE : CREATION—Wonderful, Beautiful, Enchanting

SEE : Princess KIYO—The Triple Mystery—Bewildering.

SEE : AHSID—The Chinese Kid—Most Puzzling.

The above have in turn been the Talk of such Cities as LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, FRISCO, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI and nearly every Large City in the World. SELECT, REFINED, BRILLIANT, SENSATIONAL, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

MR. WINFIELD BLAKE AND MISS MAUD AMBER,

The Popular Comic Opera Stars,

NOTE,—16 People, 30 Tons of Baggage, Rs. 75,000 Expended,

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, 1st Row, Rs. 4, other Row, Rs. 3 ; Boxes to hold four, Rs. 20 : Pit Rs. 2 ; Back Seats Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

"ELYSIUM"

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD ESPLANADE,

Opposite Elphinstone High School,

SPACIOUS ELEGANT PAVILION.

EXTENSIVE SKATING SURFACE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.

MONGINI BROTHERS' REFRESHMENT BUFFET IN THE RINK GARDEN

SKATING SESSIONS DAILY.

Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.

Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

PRACTICE SESSIONS

Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen.

Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies.

ADMISSION FREE

USE OF SKATES 8 Annas.

FIRST SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON 24TH NOVEMBER, from 2 to 4 O'clock.

Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.

ONE RUPEE

Arrangements can be made for Private Family or Club Sessions.

Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch,

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a RECLAMATION between Mazagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry 'quay wall about 12,600 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 518 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sir J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. BARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed. "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary. Bombay Port Trust. Bombay, up to 5-30 P. M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD.
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned in his Office up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1906, for LOADING or UNLOADING and STACKING COAL and FIREWOOD: also for CUTTING, SPLITTING and STACKING FIREWOOD at several Stations on the Broad-Gauge section, including Branches and the R. S. and G. D Railways, during the year 1907.

Form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned. A fee of Annas 8 will be charged for each Form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed " Tender for Loading or Unloading and Stacking Coal and Firewood and Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood," Tenderers will be required to pay Rupees One hundred as earnest money,

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. & Carriage Supdt.

PAREL WORKS, 16*th November*, 1906.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1906, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE (250) tons, more or less that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati during the year, 1907.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. & Carriage Supdt.

PAREL WORKS 17TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, CARRIAGE PAIRS and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
BOMBAY STABLE COMPANY,
BYCULLA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
BOMBAY.

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and can be learned on application.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Lady Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.
Paul. E. F. Benson.
Chippinge. By Stanley Weyman.
A Lady of Rome. By Marion Crawford.
The Dream and the Business. By John Oliver Hobbes
The Cruise of the Dazzler. By Jack London.
I Will Repay. By Baroness Orczy.
The Car of Destiny. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
The Call of the Blood. By Robert Hichens.
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
Prisoners. By Mary Cholmondeley.
In the Shadow of the Lord. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
Coniston. By Winston Churchill.
The Wickhamses. By W. Pett Ridge.
The Tea-Planter. By F. E. Penny.
Love and the King. By Lucas Cleeve.
Wild Justice. By Lloyd Osborne.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. A. MAYR M. D. (Graz), has REMOVED from Jenkin's House to FLORENCE HOUSE, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1906, for the work of CONSTRUCTING NEW LATRINES in Connection with the Extension of the Central Telegraph Office to the Postal Building, Bombay. Value of Work will be about Rs. 10,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1906.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO BASSEIN.

COMMENCING from SUNDAY, 2nd December, 1906, a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 14-5 and arrive Bassein Road 15-22, returning at 18-34 and arriving Colaba at 19-50 calling at :—

Church Gate, Grant Road, Bandra and Borivli.

Cheap return tickets will be issued available by the above Trains only.

For full particulars see Posters at Stations or apply to the Office of the Undersigned.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

I, MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd, of Bombay, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that inconsequence of the purchase of the S. S. " WILLIAM STORRS," by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd, from the Red R. Steamship Company Limited, a Joint Stock Company having their Registered Office in Newcastle on Tyne, I have applied to the Board of Trade under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the said steam ship "William Storrs" late of Newcastle, now of Bombay, Official Number 101823, of Gross Tonnage 3622-56, Registered Tonnage 2324-12 tons, heretofore owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd, for permission to CHANGE her NAME to "ALAVI" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the said Bombay and Persia S. N. Co, Ltd.

ANY OBJECTION to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within SEVEN DAYS from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this Twentieth day of November, 1906.

MIRZA MOHAMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent,
BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO, LTD.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM, BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

Subject to such modifications of route and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906.

BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles. Controls: Panvell & Khandalla,

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,

POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.

KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.

Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.

Saturday, December. 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay. The trials are open to all classes of cars except, racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—

Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450
Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over £ 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.

Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India,
23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "MANIN" of The Venetian S. N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per B. I. s. s. "COLABA," F. Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 24th November, 1906.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LD.,

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1906, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), when the following Amendment in the Articles of Association, which was already passed at the Extra ordinary General Meeting held on the 31st October 1906, was confirmed unanimously :—

"That Article 88 be amended by inserting " Manager instead of "Senior Member" and that "Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ld.", be inserted instead of " P Chrystal and Co."

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers

DATED 23RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1906, at 3 p. m., Bombay Time, when the following Resolutions will be proposed.—1. That Messrs. JEHANGHEER HORMUSJI and Company who have sent in their resignation of the Office and appointment of Agents of this Company be not allowed to withdraw their resignation and that such resignation be and is hereby accepted as from the date of the passing of this resolution.

2. That the firm of Messrs. Kasturchand Daga and Sons of whatever members such firm may from time to time be composed be and they are hereby appointed Agents of this Company for the remainder of the period of 25 years commencing from the 28th day of May 1885 and for a further period of 25 years commencing from the expiration of the remainder of the period of 25 years for which the said firm of Jehangheer Hormusji and Company were appointed Agents at the same remuneration as was paid to the said of Messrs Jehangheer Hormusji and Co, and on the same terms and conditions.

3. That the Special Resolution passed on the 4th day of September, 1899, and confirmed on the 4th day of October, 1899, whereby it was resolved that the firm of Messrs Jehangheer Hormusji and Company should continue to be the Agents of this Company and which resolution was to be inserted as article III of the Articles of Association of this Company be and it is hereby revoked and cancelled.

4. That article III of the Articles of Association of this Company be altered by substituting the name of Messrs KASTURCHAND DAGA and SONS, for the name of Messrs Jehangheer Hormusji and Company Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, wherever the latter name occurs in the said Article.

શા૦ ચતુરભુજ ગોવરધન,
શા૦ છગન ખુશાલ,
દોરાબજી ફરામજી,
નેમીદાસ હેમચંદ,
F. H. de BRITO,
જીવન મુલજી,
ચતરભુજ દાગા,
બીશનદાસ શેઠીરામ,
પુરશોતમ દાગા,
બનશીલાલ અબીરચંદ,
શ્રીજવલભ દાગા,
ગોપીકીશન મોટા,
ભગવાનદાસ દાગા,
કીશન ગોપાલ દાગા,
AND OTHERS,

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

IT is PROPOSED to HOLD a FLOWER SHOW at Malabar Hill about the third week in February next.

Prospectuses will be issued as early as possible.

A. M. TODD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th November, 1906.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,

THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS
of Improved Styles.

STOVE DEPOT,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to

B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.

No. 2, Dean Lane.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

NEW NOVELS.

Paper Rs. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

BUCHANAN'S WIFE.	By Justus Miles Forman.
LISTENER'S LURE.	By E. V. Lucas.
NANCY NICOLSON.	By Annie S. Swan.
THE MIRACLE WORKER.	By Gerald Maxwell.
THE PRIVATE WAR.	By Louis J. Vance.
THE EARTHQUAKE.	By W. Holt White.
WAIFS OF CIRCUMSTANCE.	By Louis Tracy.
THE FIRST CLAIM.	By M. Hamilton.
THE BANDS OF ORION.	By Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor.
THE WHIP HAND.	By Keble Howard.
THE LADY ON THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR.	By M. E. Coleridge.
HIGHCROFT FARM.	By J. S. Fletcher.
HELENA'S LOVE STORY.	By Guy Thorne.
THE STORY OF BAWN.	By Katerine Tynan.
OCCASION'S FORELOCK.	By Violet A. Simpson.
THE GREENSTONE.	By Alan St. Aubyn.
CAIN'S WIFE (cloth only.)	By B. C. Blake.
CHIPPINGE.	By Stanley J. Weyman.
SOPHY OF KRAVONIA.	By Anthony Hope.
PAUL.	By E. F. Benson.
A LADY OF ROME.	By F. Marion Crawford.
HAZEL OF HAZELDEAN	By Mrs. F. Reynolds.
SABA MACDONALD.	By "Rita."
MONTLIVET.	By A. P. Smith.
GROWTH.	By Graham Travers.
KNIGHTHOOD'S FLOWER.	By J. Bloundelle Burton.
WHOM GOD HATH JOINED.	By Arnold Bennett.
TO DEFEAT THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.	By Herbert Compton.
IN GREEN FIELDS.	By Oswald Crawford.
THE WOMAN OF BABYLON.	By Joseph Hocking.
THE TRIUMPH OF TINKER.	By E. Jephson.
THE COLONEL AND THE BOY.	By Mrs. L. T. Meade.
THE LADY EVELYN.	By Max Pemberton.
SOME IRISH YESTERDAYS.	By Somerville and Ross.
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST.	By Lady Troubridge.
MERIEL OF THE MOORS.	By R. E. Vernade.
THE WAGES OF PLEASURE.	By J. A. Steuart.
THE FRUIT OF THE TREE.	By Teignmouth Shore.
A MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM.	By H. B. Marriott Watson.
OUT OF THE RUNNING.	By A. and C. Askew.
A PERSIAN ROSELEAF.	By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
THE CRUISE OF THE DAZZLER.	By Jack London.
SILAS STRONG.	By Irving Bacheller.
THE WHITE PLUMES OF NAVARRE.	By S. R. Crockett.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

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EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER-SHEE—Nov. 3, at 18 Park Street, W., wife of Major M. Archer-Shee, D.S.O. (late 19th Hussars) of a son.
DUNCAN Oct. 25, at Montreux, Switzerland, wife of Major F. J. Duncan, D.S.O., the Royal Scots, of a daughter.
HENNESSY—Oct. 30, at 90 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, wife of Major J. P. C. Hennessy, Indian Army of a daughter.
HOME—Nov. 2, at 14 Elderslie Road, Eltham, wife of Capt. R. B. Home, D.S.O., R.A. of a daughter.
KINDERSLEY—Nov. 2, at Underwood, Exeter, wife of Capt. Charles Kindersley, of a son.
NORRIS—Oct. 31, at 151 Goldhurst Terrace, Hampstead, wife of Alek. W. Norris, Reserve of Officers, Royal Berkshire Regt. of a daughter.
WELFORD—Nov. ?, at Conradi, Long Lane, Finchley, wife of J. Sidney Welford of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTHBY—VALPY—Oct. 30, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Seymour William Brooke Boothby, son of the late Rev. Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., to Clara Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Arthur Valpy.
BRANSON—CHIMMO—Oct. 31, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lionel Hugh Branson, 110th Mahratta Light Inf., son of R. M. Branson, barrister-at-law, Bombay, to Emily Winifred, daughter of the late Adderley Chimmo, paymaster-in-chief, R. N.
GREY—COLLUM—Oct. 31, at St. Mary Abchurch, London, Major Charles William Grey, Army Service Corps, son of Capt. H. R. E. Grey, R.N., to Marguerita Josephine Deering, daughter of the Rev. H. H. Collum.
PIPER—DOWNES—Nov. 1, at St. Matthias, Earl's Court, Francis Parris Piper, M.B. Lond, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., to Heather Aileen daughter of the late Commy.-Gen. Downes, C.B., J.P.

DEATHS.

BROWN-CONSTABLE—Nov. 2. at The Ingle, Acton, Mary Christina, widow of Lieut.-Col. Charles Brown-Constable, B.N.I., J.P., D.L.
BUCK—Sept. 21st, at Formby, near Liverpool, Louisa Lamartine, the beloved wife of Allan Buck, commander "Hall" Line steamer Newby Hall.
COTTESLOE—Nov. 4, at Swanbourne, Bucks, Lady Cottesloe.
DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON—Nov. 4, at Crieff, Col the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton.
MAGENIS—Oct 30, at Finvoy Lodge, Major-Gen. Henry Cole Magenis, late colonel Royal Horse Art., aged 68.
TOWNLEY-PARKER—Oct. 30, at Cuerdon Hall, Preston, Lancashire, Thomas Townley-Parker, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JUSTICE—November 20, at 97, Mian Mir, the wife of Captain Clive Justice, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LINCOLN—OWEN—November 12, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. W. B. Handford, M.A., Henry Henning Lincoln of Lahore to Ethel, second daughter of Arthur Owen, to Lucknow.
BURDON—STURROCK—November 14, at Christ Church, Gujranwala, by the Rev. W. B. Handford, M.A., Lahore, Mabel eldest surviving daughter of the late James Sturrock, London, to Ernest Burdon, B. A. (Oxon), I. C. S.

DEATH.

CULLEN—November 14, at Agra, Susannah Isabel Cullen, aged 69 years, widow of the late John Cullen, M. W. S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 6-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 0-54a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
B. V. R. Parade, Santa Cruz.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Elysium Roller Skating Rink, 9-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7-18m., 8-12a. Low water, 0-34m., 1-48a.

MR. E. G. TURNER AND BANDRA:—The members of Bandra Municipality at a Special General Meeting held on the 22nd instant acknowledged the services of their President, Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S.—who has been transferrad to Nasik in the following terms;—Proposed by Mr. T. Roger De Silva and seconded by Mr. B. D'Souza and supported by Mr. Balcrishna Wassoodew Pandoorung. "That this Board resolves to place on record their deep sense of gratitude for, and their appreciation of the excellent work done, by their worthy President Mr. E. G Turner M. A; I. C. S. during his tenure of office as President and for placing Municipal administration on a sound basis. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers String Band of the Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Silver Myrtles	Carl Bar
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Dance	The Grasshopper's	Bucalossi
Selection	Fanhauser	Wagner
Valse	Les Baisers	A Margis
Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Characteristic Piece	The Coons Patrol	A Lotta

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalian B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 6 p. m. (S.T.) to-day.

Fanfare March	Husaren	Carl Bohm
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Selection of Plantation Songs		Clutsam
Valse	Tout en Rose	Walttdeufel
Selection	The New Barmaid	J Crook
Valse	Luna Bella	Algrette
Gavette	Les Cloches de St Malo	Rimner

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.—Khaliram Malkai, a Purdeshi, aged 45 years, and residing at Bapty Road, was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday last by P. C., No. 189E. At the Hospital it was ascertained that the Purdeshi had sustained several wounds on the head, and a compound fracture of the skull above the left eye, a compound fracture of the left cheek bone, and a number of wheals about the body. The injured person stated that he was going along the Bapti Roads towards Tardeo when at the junction of the Bapti and Suklaji Roads he was met by a man named Budloo Subrathi, who suddenly asked him why he abused him. Complainant denied the allegation, when it is alleged Budloo and four others rushed on him with sticks and made a desperate attack upon him. Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, recorded last evening the deposition of the injured man, who is now in a precarious condition. All the accused have been arrested and let out on bail.

A MOTOR-CAR MISHAP.—At about 8 p.m., yesterday, while Mr. J. Metaxa, residing at Powie Road, Malabar Hill, was driving motor-car No. 412 along the Queen's Road towards Chowpati near the junction of the Princess' Street, a man named Ladia Sahaji, a Hindu, was seen crossing the Queen's Road from the Railway Line side. Mr. Metaxa on seeing the man in front of his car, at once stopped it, but not before the man was knocked down. Ladia Sahaji was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was learnt that he had sustained a simple fracture of the left forearm through the accident. There were at the time in the car besides Mr. Metaxa, three others, namely Mrs. Metaxa, Mr. Fisher and the chaffeur, all of whom stated to the police that the car was on the proper side of the road, going at the speed of about 8 to 10 miles an hour; that the car was at once stopped, and that it did not go over the man. Ladia Sahaji stated that he was hard of hearing, and did not hear the car coming up. He thought one of the wheels of the car passed over his arm.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF NOV. 23, 1856.)

The following extract of a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Agent at Aden, forwarded to the Times by the Secretary in London, relates to the occurrence of a phenomenon, which has never, that we are aware of, been reported here:—

Aden, September 15.

"Yesterday, a little after noon, a signal was made 'a steamer to the eastward,' and was kept flying the whole afternoon; towards evening the signalman reported that the steamer was gradually receding, and supposed that she had either broken down or run out of coals On thisthe Political Resident ordered the Hon. Company's steamer "Queen" to get up steam and go to her assistance. The "Queen" accordingly left about 9 o'clock and met the "Oriental" about 3 o'clock this morning steaming along all right. At the time the steamer was signalled she was 150 miles from Aden, and we can only account for this very singular phenomenon by some optical illusion, such as the mirage."

This statement is declared to be well supported by circumstantial evidence, but it is quite possible either that the signalman may have been mistaken, or that it was some other steamer than the "Oriental" that he saw passing. If the phenomenon was real, however which seems far from improbable, it is a very remarkable one, and tends, we may suppose to justify the pretensions of the famous signalman at Maritius, who used to announce the approach of vessels long before they were really above the horizon.

"Who is Devshunker Dhirajram" has been the great local question of the last fortnight. It was and asked in vain at the meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. One of the speakers put it the assembly at large,—did any man there know Devshunker Dhirajram, had any man dealt with him?—and he paused uselessly for a reply. Another speaker, one said to have been specially retained to advocate the cause of this mysterious nominis umbra, asked vainly for some clue to his identity. A third orator also in the same interest, ignored the individual when pressed on the subject and avowed that the firm was "a body of adventurers," whom he could not or would not particularly indicate or describe. We have asked over and over, "who is Devshunker Dhirajram?" and we have got no answer but from a Hindoo Echo religiously repeating Ram! Ram! Now, however, when we had given up all hope of a reply it comes:—vide our correspondence columns. There is a letter purporting to be under the sign manual of the supposed myth,—who rates us in good set terms for our unbelief and its accompanying irreverence. "My name," says he "is Norwal" —no "Devshunker Dhirajram, and as such I am not quite unknown, as you seem to infer." A very legitimate sequitor of course! Quite an unexceptionable Q.E.D. Just as conclusive as the declaration that because we have written against the forming of the company, we must have been influenced by those who are likely to lose patronage by such an arrangement.

But the Devshunker Dhirajram of our letter declares himself an inhabitant of Guzerat, who has lately come to Bombay,—and to convince us that his firm possesses stability, capital, and enterprised, he, with another display of peculiar logic, declares that "he alone is ready to buy the whole concern for its proper value of Rs. 5,12,000." We are offered an interview with this great capitalist if we have any desire to convince ourselves of his existence, but as we do not think this could be more conclusive than such a statement as the above, we must thankfully decline the honour. We cannot, however, conscientiously admit that we have been mislead, by the friends and foes of the firm alike, to doubt its existence, or that of its head. A great capitalist ought to know that it is not enough for the identification of an individual that he should say "I am the man." Even if our correspondent should make good his pretensions, we don't know that we shall owe him any "justice," and at present we must strenuously deny the debt."

We half expect that when the news of the Bombay Government having prohibited Hindoo hook-swinging and self-wounding reaches England, Mr. James Bruce, the great Indian traveller who penetrated so far into the suburbs of Madras and then wrote a book on the manners and customs of Hindustan, will come out at least with a pamphlet in denunciation of so tyrannous an interference with the rites and pleasures of the people. To aid him, if possible, in laying the ignominy of this most despotic act at the door of the chief offender, we may trace the measure to its source by the light which we have lately received.

The proclamation issued by Mr. Davidson at Poona was published avowedly under instructions from Government, so that no great amount of blame —as Mr. Bruce would think—or of praise as others might imagine is due to that gentleman on account of the measure. The prohibition, we learn originated with a Mofussil civilian to whom we give the credit of the more readily and cheerfully that we had often occasion to blame but never before to praise him. The suppression of barbarous rites was suggested to the Sudder by Mr. St. John Richard son the Sessions Judge of Khandeish. The Sudder issued a circular to all magistrates in the Presidency asking their opinions as to whether the prohibition would be likely to be attended with mischief or not. These opinions, when collected, were found, of course, to differ considerbly. But the Sudder was encouraged to refer the matter to Government, and the proclamation issued at Poona, and, of course, published in the news paper there, is only a counterpart, we believe, of these put forth in all the other Zillahs.

LORD LAMINGTON'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Bombay and Pandharpur:—

November 30th, Friday—Leave Mahableshwar at 7-30 a.m (S. T.), arrive in Poona at 11-30 a. m. (S. T.), leave Poona at 12 noon (S. T.), arrive at Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Secretariat.

December 1st, Saturday—Leave Bombay at 0-30 a.m. (S. T.), arrive in Poona at 7-25 a.m. (S. T.), leave Poona at 7-40 a.m. (S. T.), arrive at Barsi Road at 11 0 a.m. (S. T.), leave Barsi Road at 11-10 a.m. (S. T.), arrive in Pandharpur at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), leave Pandharpur at 3-40 p.m. (S, T.), arrive at Barsi Road at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) leave Barsi Road at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), arrive in Poona at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

December 2nd, Sunday—Leave Poona at 7-30 a.m, (S. T,), arrive in Mahableshwar at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

His Excellency will be accompanied by two Staff Officers.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar and the same common Jury.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Gajanand Madongopal, lately moonim or manager in the firm of Lachhiram Anandilal, having its place of business in Kalbadevi Road, and of Gulraj Baijnath, cashier in the same, were charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of the following three sums, and of misappropriation or embezzlement in respect of the two first ones. (1) Rs. 3,461, paid in on 7th June, by the firm of Madangopal Chand Ratan; (2) Rs. 242, paid in on 29th June, by the firm of Samrathrai Khetsides; and (3) Rs. 4,324, payment out, on the 7th June, to the firm of Agiaram Motilal. Mr. Weldon, and Mr. Viccaji instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustum Wadia and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, defended each of the accused, respectively.

Mr. Wadia applied for an adjournment on the ground that nothing had been heard from Anantram Lachhiram, a most important witness for the defence, to whom urgent summonses had been issued to attend. He was a partner in the firm, who had fallen out with the other: under his authority accused had done this.

The application was supported by Mr. Setalwad; it was opposed by the prosecution on the ground that the defence should have thought of it earlier, and not at the twelfth hour.

The Judge said that the application for the summoning of the witness in question was made by Mr. Wadia in his Chambers on the 15th. He distinctly remembered Mr. Wadia telling him at the time that it was to give the witness a chance of appearing in the trial; if he did not, his evidence would be abandoned. It was on this understanding that the subpoena was ordered to be issued.

The prosecution intimated that they wanted to abandon the last three charges for falsification of accounts Nos. 6, 7 and 8; and intended to proceed with the first five ones, three of which related to breach of trust, and two to criminal misappropriation.

The case for the prosecution was that the two accused had entered into "Satta" or speculative transactions on their own account. In order to screen themselves from the consequences of their action, they had conspired to defraud the firm; they omitted to enter the items in the respective account-books they appertained to, and misappropriated the first two amounts. Pokarmal Paithiraj, one of the partners of the firm they were employed in, sent out a new moonim, Bilasrai Ramdatt, whose inquiries led to the disclosure of this affair. Bilasrai was moonim in Rangoon to the firm of Bhagwandas Bhagla, whose executor Pokarmal was. He came to Bombay and examined the books.

Evidence was called, and Bilasirai was examined.

Cross-examined, witness said that when he examined the books an "uchint-pana," or a suspense account page was given to him: he produced it. Since the last Dewalee, the name of the firm was changed to Pokamal Anandrai. Witness received his orders about this prosecution from Pokarmal only; not from either Lachhiram or Anandilal.

The Judge observed that he had received a reply to the telegram forwarded on the previous evening to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, about hastening the departure of Anantram Lachhiram. It stated that the witness in question had left Calcutta for Bombay on Thursday.

Other evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

CLAIM ON A LARGE DEPOSIT

The Affairs of an Insolvent Firm.

ON the Original side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard a suit brought by Vallubhdas Khimjee against Cullianjee Jeram and six others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants other than the 7th defendant, Mr. H. C. Macleod, and the 2nd and 3rd defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 12,500, with interest thereon, from 17th November 1891; that the 2nd and 3rd defendants' shares in the assets of the firm of Jeram Narronjee and sons may be declared liable to pay the amount with interest; that all necessary accounts be taken, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Majmudar, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for the 1st and 6th defendants: Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the 2nd, and 3rd defendants; the 4th and 5th defendants, who were insolvents, appeared in person; and the 7th defendant the Official Assignee, also appeared in person.

The plaintiff stated that, under the will of his grandfather, Jeram Narronjee, the plaintiff was entitled to a legacy of Rs, 12,500, which amount was deposited by the executors of the will with the firm of Jeram Narrronjee and Sons on the 17th November 1891 to the account of the plaintiff, and the firm accepted the amount, credited it to the account of the plaintiff, and agreed to pay interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum. No monies had been paid to plaintiff in respect of principal or interest. The plaintiff attained his majority on the 30th November 1905. The defendants other than the defendant Mr. Macleod and the 2nd and 3rd defendants were partners in the firm at the time of the deposit along with Liladhar Jerom, the father of the 2nd and 3rd defendants. Liladar died on the 18th June 1892. His share in the firm was continued for the benefit of his sons, the 2nd and 3rd defendants. The defendant Mr. Macleod was made a party as the Official Assignee of the estates of the 4th and 5th defendants.

The first defendant, by his written statement, denied most of the allegations of the plaint. He did not admit that the plaintiff was entitled to a legacy of Rs. 12,500 under the will of Jeram Narronjee, or that the amount of the legacy was deposited with the firm of Jeram Narronjee and Sons. This defendant believed that the real facts with regard to the alleged deposit were as follows: Jeram Narronjee had by his will directed his executors to set apart as a trust certain moveable property belonging to him and a sum of Rs. 1,50,000, and he further directed that out of his other property, certain legacies should be given. At the time of the death of Jeram Narronjee, all his property with the exception of that directed to be set apart as a trust was invested in the business which he carried on in the name of Jeram Narronjee and Sons. After his death, his sons Liladhur and Khimjee, his executors, allowed all the property to remain in the business which they continued as executors, and they never set apart the sum of Rs, 1,50,000, or the legacies, They, or one of them, however caused to be made at some time entries in the books of the firm and estate, debiting the sum of Rs, 1,50,000 and the legacies to the firm and estate, and crediting the same amounts to the names of the persons considered entitled thereto; and in this way a sum of Rs. 12,500 was debited to the firm or estate and credited to the plaintiff. No amount, however, was ever deposited by the executors with the firm. This defendant denied that he was at the date of the alleged deposit or ever a partner in the firm. This defendant submitted that the plaintiff's suit was barred by the decision and judgment in suit No. 580 of 1901, the plaintiff's interests therein having been represented by the Official Assignee and assignee of the effects of Khimjee Jairam and Morarji Jairam. This defendant therefore submitted that this suit should be dismissed as against him with costs.

Other defendants, in their written statements, made a somewhat similar defence. The second and third defendants said that they had been unnecessarily made parties to the suit. The fifth defendant said that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the legacy of Rs. 12,500. The sixth defendant made a somewhat similar statement.

The hearing of the matter was proceeded with.

LIMITATION.

An Important Point Settled.

[BEFORE JUSTICE BATTY AND JUSTICE HEATON.]

On the Appellate Side, yesterday, their Lordships decided an application for the execution of a decree which was held to be time-barred. The plaintiff applicant, one Ramachandra Sadasiv, applied for the execution of the decree in a certain suit. The application was opposed by one Luxmun bin Sadasiv and Haribin Sadasiv. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant, the opponents being represented by Mr. Mahadev Vaman Bhat.

The application was first decided by the Subordinate Judge of Wai who ordered it to be struck off with costs. In an application for execution in his very court, the applicant did not produce a copy of the decree within the time given to him by the Court but produced it rather late. The Court on the contention of the opponent struck off the Darkhast as the copy of the decree was not produced within the time given. In appeal, the decision of this Court was reversed and the order of the Appelate Court was confirmed by the High Court. Be that as it may, in this case the applicant did never produce a copy of the decree of the original Darkhast. An application for execution must be accompanied by a copy of the decree and an application not so accompanied is not, in the opinion of the Sub Judge, an application in accordance with law, and as such, does not save time under the Limitation Act.

The application previous to that was disposed of by the Subordinate Judge on 3rd February 1900. The application to take a step in aid of execution must be previous to this date. The present Darkhast filed on the 18th June 1905, was therefore clearly out of time and was therefore ordered to be struck off with costs.

In appeal, the District Judge of Satara, confirmed the order of the Court of the first instance and dismissed the appeal with costs. Aggrieved by this decision, a second appeal was made to their Lordships who observed that in this case an application for the execution of a decree, was held to be time barred, notwithstanding that within 3 years of its presentation, a prior application for execution had been put in. That prior application was held insufficient for the purpose of saving limitation on the ground that it was not accompanied by a copy of the decree as required by rule 80 of the High Court circulars framed under section 562 of the Civil Procedure Code. The objection taken was, that as the Darkhast in question did not comply with the requirements of the High Court rules, the Dharkast was not in accordance with law, within the meaning of article 179, Limitation Act.

This is a view which has, no doubt, been accepted by a Division Bench of the High Court in the case of Sadashiv versus Ramachendra (5 Bombay Law Reporter 394) that decision however has been criticised and disapproved in the case of Ranchapa versus Pujali (I. L. R. 28, Madras 557). Their Lordships had the opportunity of consulting Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and understood that His Lordship would not adhere to the dicision of his colleague who pronounced the judgment in Sadasiv versus Ramachandra. Their Lordships think that the proper view to take of the rule that requires a Darkhast to be accompanied by a copy of the decree, is not that it prescribes the essentials which an application for execution must contain, and which are necessary to constitute the application itself an application in accordance with law, but that it requires something further besides the application itself, an accompaniment extraneous to the application, as a condition precedent to further action by the Court executing the decree. The Limitation Act as an enactment of a restive character must be strictly construed (Umashankar versus Chotalal, I. L. R. 1 Bombay 19.) Their Lordships therefore take the Dharkast in question to be in time, if the previous Dharkast was in accordance with law, notwithstanding that certain accompaniments, accessories or extraneous details may have been wanting and that there may have been a failure to comply with the requirements of rules not strictly affecting the application itself.

For these reasons Their Lordships reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and return the case to that Court, in order that it may be proceeded with according to law.

QUESTIONING THE DISCRETION OF PUBLIC BODIES.

APPLICATION BY THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton resumed the consideration of the petition, filed by the Ahmedabad Municipality on 25th September last, through its pleader, Mr. L. A. Shah, praying for revision of an order passed by Mr. Kasanlal Habalchand, Honorary Magistrate, First Class, in Ahmedabad, who on 1st August, acquitted Maganlal Khushaldas, who had been charged before him with the offence of having built a "meda" on his "otta," a structure, which was contrary to the legal orders given to him by the Municipality, the infringement of which orders, was punishable under section 96 (5) of the Bombay District Municipalities Act III, of 1901.

The Municipality had witheld the necessary permission for the structure: the Magistrate held, it was not entitled to withold it. Hence the petition.

Mr. Justice Batty delivered the Judgment of the Court. The learned Judge said the proper issue to try in the case was whether the orders of the Municipality had been contravened. The Magistrate appeared to have decided the case on another ground. It was, that the orders passed by the Municipality were injudicious. In holding this, the Magistrate was practically assuming and arrogating to himself the discretionary power vested by law in the Municipality, viz., whether a building should, or should not, be erected. This was manifestly an erroneous basis to go upon. Although this Court was not in the habit of interfering ordinarily with orders of acquittal in its revisionary capacity, yet, it could not be expected that it would hesitate to do so, whether the acquittal was based, not upon the appreciation of doubtful evidence, but upon a manifest error of the law appearing on the face of the Judgment. To stand here would be to encourage the supposition of the Magistrate or other Courts that they could question the discretion of public bodies vested in them by statute. The order was set aside. The papers were returned to the Magistrate, who was directed to enquire into the matter, and then to dispose of the case in accordance with the law.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST R. S. N. TALATI AND CO.

Application For a Receiver.

IN the High Court, on Thursday evening, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for Shrikisson Laxmidas, of Indore, and applied for the appointment of a receiver of documents in a suit his client had filed that day against R. S. N. Talati and Co. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co. appeared for the defendants.

In support of his application counsel read the plaint, which had been filed that afternoon. The suit was for the handing over to the plaintiff of the bills of lading and other documents of title relating to seven chests of opium, approximately valued at Rs. 11,000. Plaintiff said he was a shroff and merchant, dealing in opium and other commodities. Defendants were commission-agents, carrying on business in Bombay and in Hong-kong and Shanghai. On the 13th instant, the plaintiff handed over seven chests of opium for shipment to Shanghai for sale, on his account by the defendants, as his commission agents. Defendants shipped the goods per "s.s." Delly which left Bombay for Shanghai on the 14th. On the 16th the Defendants handed over to him a cheque, dated the 20th instant, on the Bombay branch of the Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in plaintiff's favour in respect of the price of the six of the chests. On presentation of the cheque on the due date in the Bank, it was dishonoured. Plaintiff intended to file a separate suit against the defendants in regard to this cheque. Defendants had concealed themselves and stopped payment at their place of business in Bombay. Plaintiff had called upon them to hand over the documents of the consigned goods, duly endorsed in his favour but they had not done so. Plaintiff applied for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr Jardine said it was incorrect to state that the business had been closed by Talati and Co.; in fact one of the partners of the firm was present in Court; they had not stopped payment as alleged.

The Judge examined the partner present in Court. He said in the usual course of business, the Bank had advanced monies to the firm on the securities.

Mr. N. C. MacLeod, Official Assignee, was appointed receiver of the documents, which were with the Bank.

POLICE COURT.

PICK-POCKET AT A RAILWAY STATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Bablia Baboo, an old offender, stood charged before Mr. Kursandas Chabbildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 4 and a railway season ticket, belonging to one Bomanji Ruttonji. Chief Constable Kaikobad Mody, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, prosecuted. Suspicion led to the arrest of the accused on Wednesday evening when he was hanging about on the platform of the Churny Road Station. He was searched by the Railway Police when the property in question was found on his person. His worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twelve stripes. The accused was further ordered to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from the jail.

BOMBAY'S NEW GARAGE.

The opening of a spacious "Motor Garage" on the Apollo Bunder in Bombay marks another advance in the Motor Industry in India. For two years past motorists in the western capital have found difficulty in obtaining satisfactory accommodation for their machines; some have been stored in ordinary coach houses, others have resorted to the "Mews", but it has long since become obvious that motors and horses should be kept entirely separate. These difficulties have been overcome by the Bombay Motor Car Company who have had specially erected a handsome building. The lessee of the ground is Mr. Fritchley and it was originally intended that a row of shops should occupy this space, but the idea having been suggested to Mr. Fritchley that a Garage was much required, he designed and built the present building to the specification of the Bombay Motor Car Company, and with the approval of the Port Trustees. The building is situated behind the Yacht Club Chambers and opposite the Apollo Hotel; a few yards only from Watson's Hotel and the Taj Mahal Hotel. The first thing which strikes one on entering the building is the large electric car-lift which is fitted in one corner and on to which cars can be driven direct from the street. The Lift is the first of its kind in India, and has, been designed and supplied by the firm of R. Waygood & Co Ld., the same firm that is responsible for the majority of the useful passenger lifts now being installed in flats and residences in Bombay. The feature of these lifts is their extreme simplicity combined with safety and economy in working. The motor-car-lift is no exception and the cars are conveyed to and from the first floor with the utmost ease. A large washing space is available outside the building and all cars are washed and cleaned before being stored. There is ample accommodation for thirty cars on the ground floor, and a similar number on the first floor, which, however, is at present being used as a spacious and attractive show room for new cars. An attractive feature of the building which deserves mention is the sliding doors, which all slide upwards, thus leaving a wide entrance and exit at seven different points of the building. The arrangements for storing petrol are unique, and might well be studied by all motorists who store petrol themselves. A strong iron tank is built into the ground outside the building, and is fitted with a false bottom and is always kept under lock and key. Any petrol leaking at once disappears, while the position of the tank ensures cars being filled outside the building. The whole building is fireproof, and a water service for fire protection is laid on to both floors Sand boxes and fire extinguishers are also provided. A visit to the upper floor reveals the fact that there is a growing demand in India for medium-sized four-cylinder cars, and the Bombay Motor Car Company are able to show a splendid array of up to date vehicles. Fiats, Argylls, Orleans, De Dions, and other makes are in evidence. The "Garage" abounds with novelties, and the wants of motorists and their machines have received most careful attention. A telephone is provided for clients' use.

An informal opening of the premises took place last evening when the Directors of the Company invited motorists and their friends to tea on the premises. Naturally there was a large and representative gathering. Incidentally the Chairman of the Company (Mr. P. Byrne) made some remarks on the progress of the Bombay Motor Car Company, whose Agents, Turner Hoare & Co., were the first firm to introduce motor cars into India, and a book of photographs shows the Motor Car Exhibition organized by the firm at the Delhi Durbar. We were reminded of the difficulties which the pioneers of the movement met with. The authorities at the Durbar suddenly issued a rule prohibiting motors altogether, and it was only after a direct appeal to Lord Curzon, that the order was quashed. Then the Railway Companies would not carry Petrol to Delhi, and it had to be sent up three pints at a time. These difficulties and many others have been overcome, and the Company, which was first in the field, has maintained the supremacy, and now has some 500 cars working in different parts of Western India. Some cars have gone still further afield and one car has already been supplied to the Amir of Afghanistan. The Company have earned a reputation in Europe almost equal to that in India, and during the three years they have been working they have been offered the agency of almost every important car made, Of these they have selected those types of cars which they believe to be most suited to Indian requirements and judging from the patterns which fill the excellent show room at Apollo Bunder, the choice has been well made. The solid yet pleasing structure for which Mr. Fritchley is responsible is ample evidence that the Motor Car has come to stay.

Mr. G. Byrne, Chairman of the Bombay Motor-Car Company, thanked those present for the good feeling which had made them to accept the invitation of the New Motor Car Garage. They had used the word garage with some unwillingness, as there existed no word in the English language corresponding to it. He had turned up his French dictionary to find out the meaning of the word, that could be applied to the motor garage, and found that it meant railway siding or placing of a vessel in a wet dock. This second meaning reminded him of the site on which the garage was now built. When he first came to India eighteen years ago, the site was merely a wet dock or sort of a muddy creek in which a few fishing boats used to be moored. He believed the present garage owed its origin to the suggestion of Mr. McBaine who suggested to their architect, Mr. Fritchley, that there was a want of a motor-car stable at some place near the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Fritchley approached the Company and they rightly fell in with his ideas, recognizing the fact that the motor-cars in Bombay were on the increase, when no stable existed for them then, and that a better site could not be found than the present one in the localities of big hotels and the large new residential quarters. He thought that the interpelation proved correct, from the fact that although the garage had newly been opened, it could not accommodate all the cars that required place there. Though he was not connected with either the firm or with the direct management of the affairs of the Company, he might make bold to say the fact that the members of the firm were the first to introduce petrol motor-cars into Bombay four years ago. They were also the first to introduce the motor omnibuses into Bombay. A member connected with their staff had started the first motor journal in Bombay and the new garage was the first of its kind, he believed in the East. They had to thank Mr. Fritchley for the very commodious and suitable structure he had built for them. Among others they had also thanked the Port Trustees of Bombay specially who had fascilitated them in their work of the building and who had allowed various digression from the original plans. He thought there was an erroneous impression regarding the Company that they catered especially for the Rajah element. It was true they had among their constituents many of the Rajahs, but amongst their many attempts they had always tried to place an market their reliable cars for persons of more moderate means. The Company had now made special arrangements with the well-known companies in England which worked in France to send out cars for India which would prove reliable and were moderately prised as could be expected to suit purses of modest members. The large number of friends present that evening testified to the great popularity which motor movement had obtained in Bombay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Binning made a humorous speech, in which he referred to some of the short comings that attended the motor-cars at present, and though he confessed to be a pioneer of the introduction of motor-cars into Bombay with Mr. Hoare, he would wait to purchase one until the manufacturers made cars that would make no noise and would be such as would not go beyond the speed of fifteen miles an hour. (Laughter.) He suggested some sort of mechanism to test the speed of the cars but not of a nature that would worry the Police Commissioner to an early death. Laughter. He said, he was asked to thank the motor company for its arrangement for having treated them right royally that evening and for exhibiting some of the best cars, though when pointed they all appeared the same to him, provided they were well painted. (Cheers and Laughter).

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the management of the Company were passed by acclamation and party dispersed after partaking of the refreshments lavishly provided by the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed to Marseilles and London by the P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, Captain J. R. Lendon, sailing to-day.

Abercrombie, Maj A W
Anderson, Mr A
Atherton, Miss Miss L P
Bartlett, Mr
Batten, Mr and Mrs M P
Beatson, Mr
Bidder, Mr M
Bowman, Mr E V
Burt, Mr H P
Byrde, Mrs E A and infant
Campbell, Col and Mrs and 2 daughters
Cambell, Mr H
Cave, Miss E B
Craddock, Mr H R
Darbyshire, Mr J H
Doron, Miss
Edwards, Mr and Mrs
Edwards, Miss
Fagan, Rev H
Ford, Maj C W
Forrest, Miss
Framjee, Miss
Framjee Mr and Mrs B S and child
Frane, Mr C A
Gayer, Mr and Mrs and infant
Gillmore, Archdeacon C A
Gillmore, Miss
Girard, Mr W
Graham, Mr P
Hood, Maj
Horne-Stevenson, Rev R
Hoy, Miss
Jesse, Mrs W
Johnston, Miss M J
Kaempf, Dr
Kaempf, Mrs
Kent, Mr W
Khan, Mr M
Khan, Mr H
Kdlcombe' Mr
Lang, Major
Lorimer, Mrs J G and 2 anst
Macaulay, Miss
Maclure, Mr M
Marshall, Mr J
Mc Elderry, Miss
Mitchell, Miss
Montgomary, Col H F Lyons.
Montgomery, Mrs and infant
Mundle, Mr
Munk, Mr
Neumann, Mr
Padfield, Rev W and Mrs and infant
Parker, Capt and Mrs H W M
Pike, Mrs and Miss
Ralt, Mr E
Ramsay, Mr A J
Reynolds, Mr R A B
Roberts, Miss E
Rosenthal, Mr
Rowcroft, Col
Rowcroft, Miss
Sime, Mr H St J
Spamer, Mr
Spamer, Mrs
Stanhope, Capt R F
Stapleton-Cotton, Comdr R G A W
Stempel, Mr
Stewart, Mr
Susskind, Mr
Thomas Mr
Thomas, Mrs A S
Van Ingen, Miss
Vaughan, Col H B
VaughanK, Miss O
Watson, Mr and Mrs J N
Wherry, Miss
Wylie, Lt M

CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE SHOP IN BOMBAY FOR HAND SEWN NOT MACHINE MADE.

BOOTS from	Rs. 4	8	per pair.
SHOES from	Rs. 3	12	per pair.
SLIPPERS from	Rs. 2	4	per pair
TRUNKS from	Rs 26	0	each.
GLADSTONE BAGS from	Rs. 10	0	each
BED STRAPS from	Rs. 1	10	each.

ALL VARIETIES OF TRAVELLERS REQUISITES AND LEATHER GOODS IN STOCK, TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED,

J. OAKES & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

The Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

A very good estimate of the number of people at present in Lucknow could have been formed by the vast assemblage on the Polo ground this afternoon to witness the two games in the semi-finals for the Narain Singh's Challenge Cup. The first game was between the 2nd Lancers, represented by Messrs. Salkeld, Robertson, Ward, and Captain Knowles (back) and the Oxford Light Infantry represented by Captain Bayley, Messrs. Higgins, the Hon'ble Annesley, and Morland (back) The Umpire was Colonel Delisle. The Lancers had quite an advantage over their adversaries; they were better mounted their combination was good, and they were even sure on the ball, while their shooting and direction were accurate. As well as the Oxfords played on Monday and Wednesday their organisation was broken down by the Lancers; yet they made a good stand more on the defensive than otherwise, for however the game had its interesting features and the Oxford's adherents hoped for the best to the very end, when the Lancers stood out winners by three goals and three subsidiaries to two subsidiaries.

The second game was between the Royal Dragons B. team, represented by Mr. Tomkinson, Captain Lord Fitzmaurice Godman, Mr. Lambert (back) and the Durham Light Infantry, represented by Mr. Festing, Colonel Mansel, Captains Matthews and, Jeffreys (back). The Umpire was Captain Barrett. This game was very much of the character of the privrous one, and the relation of the two teams almost analagous. The Durhams, however, often broke through the ranks of the Royals when the latter were pressing them in their ground and put the Royals on the defensive and the Durhams were the first to score a goal, but on the whole the play for shorter or longer spaces was in the Durhams' ground, where often the defence was of a splendid character; but the Royals were ever persistent and Tomkinson and Godman, who were doing grand execution, kept the game lively throughout without a dull moment. At the conclusion of the full time the Royals B team won by five goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Handicaps for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

The following are the horses with weights left in for to-morrow's races.

Lucknow Chase.—Senator 12st. 10lbs; Spark 10st 8lbs; Toreador 10st. 4lbs; Hand boy, 9st 12lbs; Precarious 9st.

Farewell Plate—Six furlongs. Baritone 9st. 8lbs; Honest Lady 2st 4lbs; Flotsam 8st 10lbs; Solace 6st: Nirvana 6st.

Lucknow Plate—Six furlongs. Yankee Boy 10st 12lbs; Filbert 10st 2lbs: Forgetme-not 9st; Recovery 8st 10lbs; First Bell 8st 2lbs; Foot Light 7st 11lbs; Little Dolly 7st 5lbs; Red Shot 6st 11lbs.

Lawn Plate—Seven furlongs. Lomond 9st; Mishall 8st 12lbs; Cinque Ports, 8st 10lbs; Promise 8st 7lbs; Sublime 8st 3lbs; Peninsular 8st 1lbs Nijidi 7st 9lbs.

NATIVE ARMY HOCKEY IN S. INDIA.

A Win for the 61st Pioneers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 23.

The South Indian Native Army Hockey Tournament which has been in progress for the last fortnight, concluded this evening, the final being played between the 61st Pioneers from Secunderabad and 64th Pioneers from Ootacamund. Nine teams entered and the earlier games were played at various stations, the semi-finals and finals being fixed for Bangalore. The game was a splendid one throughout, the teams being on the whole evenly matched. Both the elevens played a fast game and during the greater part of both the halves much excitement was afforded to the outlookers. The 64th had excellent forward line, but they were not so good in combination as their opponents who had moreover impregnable defence and repeated rushes. The 6th team did not often get nearer the 61st goal than striking the circle. The 61st did most of the attacking, and working in splendid formation they repeatedly got dangerously near the 64th goal. The 64th goalkeeper saving several hot shots. Anson for 61st scored the first and only goal obtained half way throughout first half, and despite their best efforts failed to add to the score. The 64th laboured hard in the second half to equalise but the backs of the 61st beat off all attacks and the game ended amid much excitement with a win for the 61st by one goal to nil

Messrs. Marsden, Harvey, Kelly and Hemsley played finely for the 64th Plumer, Manson and Francis doing splendid work for the winners.

Mrs. Scallon subsequently presented the cup to the winners, General Scallon making a short speech congratulating the 61st Pioneers on their performance mentioned for that though they had played five games in the present tournament they had shown themselves able to carry all before them.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

2½ to 1 Long Tom.
4 to 1 Munderah.
6 to 1 Mallard.
6 to 1 Fitz-Grafton.
6 to 1 Steinbager.
8 to 1 Cherson.
10 to 1 Paddys Darling.
10 to 1 Rosanule.
12 to 1 Sacristan II.
12 to 1 Signorina S. (The Master)
15 to 1 Footprint.
15 to 1 Lamrock.
15 to 1 Contest.
20 to 1 Saloon
20 to 1 Amplify.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-15 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Eileen IV	Scr	N N Wadia.
Sapphire	12 30	Capt Mutur, R E and R H E Hopkins
Lea	22 30	H L Cleaver

Course No 6=10 miles—Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Sails at 3-45 p.m to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Meg	Scr	C H Byrne
Tomtit	1 30	J C Brooks
Lapwing	1 30	Capt K St J Gillespie, R E
Clutha	4 0	J J Welch
Coralie	7 30	Comdr J Wilson, R I
Maud	5 30	Officers, R E
Midget	6 0	Officers, R A
Valkyrie	6 0	H E Johnson
Jean	6 30	A C H Maclean

Course No 3=6·8 miles—Time-limit 6-15 p.m.



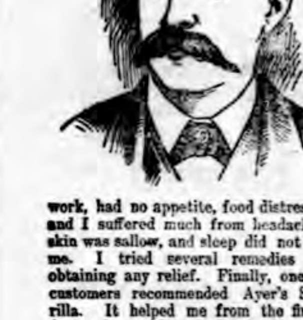
Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Mailed Free, "How to Care for the Skin."

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do my hard

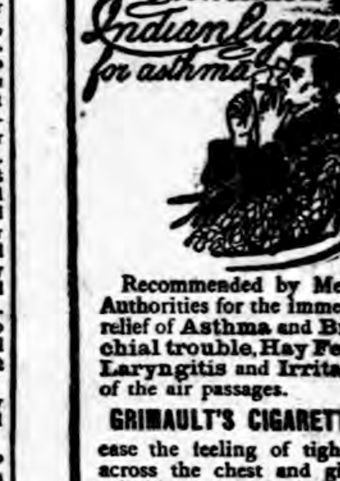


work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

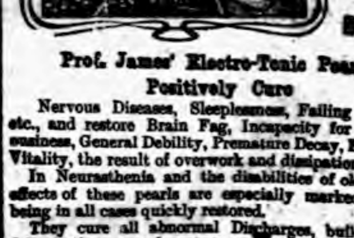
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Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

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Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

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BROAD CLOTHS.
Thick, warm, hard wearing materials. Usually stocked in the following colors :—Blue, Black, Green, Khaki, Chocolate, Maroon, Scarlet, Yellow, Old Gold, etc : at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard 54 inches wide.

SERGES.
A rather lighter material than Broadcloth, but just as durable. Usually stocked in Green, Black, Blue, Brown, Khaki, Scarlet. etc. at prices ranging from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 per yard 54 inches wide

DHARIWAL
PURE
WOOL
MATERIALS
will be found equal to any and to wear longer than most without getting threadbare.

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
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ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
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PRICES EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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IF not you are one of the unfortunate many who have discovered after the Instrument has been in use for some time, that the piano does not fulfil the requirements for correct Pianoforte Playing and that there is no pleasure and assistance experienced in playing on your Instrument. In the selection of a good Piano, even good judges are liable to be deceived, but there is
A REMEDY.
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The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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SASSOON DAVID,
Chairman.

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Sold Everywhere.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1906.

CHINA'S NEW ARMY.

MILITARY correspondents have indulged in disparaging remarks on the New Army of China, its inefficient officers and the general lack of discipline. Their observations have been to a great extent unfair, especially so when we remember that, notwithstanding years of tinkering, our own Army is felt in certain quarters to be so very much below an ideal standard. With worse material how is it possible that the Chinese Army in the course of one year could be all that military experts deem necessary? No doubt fewer men were out on the recent manœuvres than men shown on the "parade states." When was it otherwise in any Army? It is absurd to undervalue the enormous progress which has been made; one of the worst mistakes is to despise your enemy or your possible enemy. The Chinese Army of to-day, whether it reaches the high level unreasonable military critics imagined or not, of one thing we may be sure, that it will take a good deal more beating now than when it consisted of grotesque-masked barbarians armed with prehistoric weapons. And it is probable that the same amount of progress already reported will be continued in the current and in future years. Men who expect to produce perfection by a stroke of the pen, either in the Army or in any other organisation, possess but little wisdom. If we had reorganised China's army and supplied officers for its training we should have held our own reports on its progress to be the most reliable. So we cannot object to give some consideration to the statements of the German officers who were entrusted with the work, though of course our own officers could have done it so much better. There are seven divisions which consist of eleven thousand men each, on a peace footing. The first, or Manchu division, is not yet ready and at present numbers but 5,500 men who form the first brigade. The second brigade is in process of formation and its organisation is to be completed by the end of this year. Still at this moment Yuan-shi Kai commands a force of 71,000 men—only six thousand short of the number shown on paper. Able-bodied young Chinamen are eager to join the new Army and there will be no difficulty in obtaining men even under the stricter rules as to physical fitness which have been enforced since it was found that recruits came in so freely.

Fault has been found with the officers. In our own Army has it been possible to manufacture capable leaders in the course of twelve months? China is obtaining officers just as rapidly as could be reasonably expected. A military correspondent of *Die Post*, a German soldier, by the way, who has been to China for the purpose of studying the organisation of the "Celestial" Army, tells us that grand progress has been made with the provision of a supply of officers. The chief Cadet school at Pao Tingfu forms their training ground, which is capable of turning out eight hundred young officers each year. But they are not to receive their commissions or take their places in the Army as lieutenants until after a period of four years' training, though some of our own have been given responsibility after one. The teaching staff of this Cadet school includes five Japanese officers—Japanese are playing an important part in every direction of the reorganisation—and three ex-German officers, while the text and instruction books, as well as the regulations, have for most part been adapted from the Japanese. It is possible—indeed, we believe, probable—that greater progress would have been made if Yuan-shi Kai had been able to borrow the services of British Officers who had served with the Hongkong or the Chinese Regiment, now, alas, disbanded. For besides being capable commanders who had seen service, they were acquainted with Chinese character and tongue. Indian Army Officers on the Unemployed and Half-pay Lists might very well have been lent to China and through their knowledge of the Oriental they would have been able to achieve more than the Japanese, to whom the Chinese are naturally antipathetic, or Germans who have neither experience of, nor aptitude for dealing with the men of the Far East. We know what British Officers made of the Wei-hai-wei Regiment, of what service they proved at Peking—an example, wrote the *Morning Post's* correspondent, of how Great Britian "makes men out of mud—as Kipling puts it," and who showed, in the words of another, "what the Chinese can do when well led and well organised." But it fell to Germans and Japanese and Danes and Norwegians to drill them, and if they have not made quite so much of them as our own officers might have done, they have at least placed good modern fighting men in the room of mediæval "warriors," whose hideous masks constituted their only claim to be terrible opponents and served but to conceal the corwardice of their wearers.

Much cheap merriment has been indulged in at the expense of the new Army. It has been judged by its performances at the recent manœuvres. Judged by such a standard the British Army is the most efficient in the world—yet few would venture to assert that it could prove itself if matched in deadly contest against others. But the conditions under which the Chinese Army manœuvred were not such as were calculatod to permit of any just conclusions being drawn. According to the *North China Herald* the three days' operations were, so to speak, put out to contract. Foreign advisers mapped out the general plan of campaign, elaborated the details and finally helped the Chinese officers and men to carry out the prearranged movements in the field. The result was a spectacular success, also a demonstration of the fact that the Chinese soldier is capable of attaining a high degree of organisation. They march well and the spirit shown throughout the manœuvres was eminently satisfactory. Then what the *Times* military correspondent criticised was the work of the foreigner, not of the Chinaman, and the explanation is clear. Comparatively few men were seen to fall out during the more arduous movements when the opposing forces were coming into touch and in nearly every case they struggled gamely on. In the opinion of other critics the Chinese soldier proved himself to combine endurance with discipline. True the officers did not handle their men properly and forgot that they were human beings, keeping them standing and exposed to the sum when they might have been under cover and at rest, but that is a fault which can be very easily remedied. It is not sufficient cause to condemn all officers as incompetent. The British commander, and the Continental too, had to buy their experience, and to buy it very dearly. It is not necessary for the Chinaman to pay such a price. He is offered the lessons which others have learnt gratuitously, and there is every reason to believe he will profit by it. In manœuvres, scores of situations occur which could not in actual warfare—and *vice versa*. It is not possible to judge of the capabilities of officers, if it be of men, by the display they make before a crowd of spectators. But the recent manœuvres proved most conclusively that China has sufficient material of the right sort out of which to construct a magnificent Army, and that whether hereafter they be our allies or our foes, we shall have very different men to deal with than ever we had before, armed with weapons and equipment in no way inferior to those of any Army in Europe. Military reform in China has been enormous, and the march of progress having been begun is not likely to be arrested so long as the country can produce men of the stamp of Yuan-shi-Kai.

THE ARTS OF KASHMIR. FORTUNATELY, up to the present Kashmir has been little affected by the Western invasion as far as its arts and industries are concerned, and it is most devoutly to be hoped that everything possible will be done to preserve indigenous art and prevent the spoilation to which so many Indian Arts have been succumbed. No apology for such a policy is eequired, for true Oriental Art, represented in manufactures, is as important as the machine-made articles with which the West is anxious to flood the world; perhaps even more important from several points of view. From an economical point of view, Kashmir will do better to preserve its industries unsullied. Year by year the price of its art works increases and year by year the wealth of Kashmir increases accordingly, whereas Kashmir work on Birmingham models will find no sale at all except among the ignorant buyer, who will speedily become warned off by the subsequent discovery that his collection of purchases is worthless. Mr. Mitra, the honorary curator of the Sir Pratap Singh museum at Srinagar, is keen on this point and in an article on the subject he prefaces his remark with the words "if Kashmir is replete with all the beauties Nature can concentrate on any one spot, it is also the store house of exquisite arts fostered by a people ingenious, artistic and wonderfully appliant, with nimble and industrious hands and probably taught by the beautiful nature around them to harmonize colours and produce exquisite designs. To-day generally speaking the population of Srinagar is in a condition of poverty. Once the shawl trade, alone, occupied sixty thousand people and brought fifty lakhs of rupees annually into the country. Tothe doors of France must be laid the decline. The Franco-German war inflicted great injury on the trade and what was left was ruined by the famine eight years later, ruined so badly that it has never recovered. Since then France has again unwittingly inflicted an injury, for the Kashmiris were not slow in adopting the "improved patterns" which the Paris import house set before them. The shawls for which the country obtained renown were those in which patterns were woven in the loom, an interesting process which fascinates all who visit the country.

Colonel Grant gave the following description: "I went to inspect one of the largest manufactories in Kashmir. The proprietor, a Mahomedan, employs three hundred hands. His house is a handsome three-storied building well-aired and lighted and the workers are seated at their looms, like clerks at their I evpected to the whole shade but to my surprise I on the lorms found that the shawls are made in bits from an inch to a foot square. These are cut out and given to tailors who sew them together. In fact, this manufacture is like that of the finest laces in which every flower and leaf may be made by a different person and then given to another to be stitched together. One shawl I purchased has 1,024 pieces in the border alone; the centre has probably 500 more; and before being sewn together the previous garment looked like a bundle of dirty rags." To-day the factories are miserable huts, the quality of pushim, the winter down of the Tibetan goat, from which they are made, is becoming inferior in quality, new colours and patterns are taking the place of genuine Indian designs and colours, the trade has lost its former greatness and in 1901 there were only 5,037 weavers of shawls left. Shawls, however, are not the only industries. Long ago carpet making was carried on in competition with Persia. The industry died however, but a fresh impetus has been given to it and good carpets are being manufactured in old patterns. Papier-mache too is a special industry of Kashmir though this, too, has deteriorated of late years, while Kashmiri wood work is falling into disrepute owing to the use of unseasoned wood. In earlier days the shawl trade was carefully supervised by the "Dagshawl" or shawl making Department which supervised raw materials, dyeing and the whole manufacturing process. Under it the trade flourished exceedingly and it would seem desirable that some similar control should be exercised in all the industries. Srinagar profits greatly each year by reason of its visitors. It would profit far more if there were any serious attempt to reach up to the old standard of excellence in manufactures.

INCOME-TAX EVADERS. CONSIDERING the vast wealth owned by the people of the British Isles, it is amazing to be told that out of a population of well over forty millions only 471,526 persons are in possession of an income of £160 a year. Nobody, of course, would suppose this to be the real state of things,—everybody, in fact, knows that it is not so—yet these are the figures shown by the last income-tax returns. Elsewhere we give the story of a London income-tax assessor, showing how all sorts and conditions of people manage to evade the payment of income-tax, while their real sources of revenue are often five or ten times the sum the possession of which permits the tax-collector to come down upon them for one shilling in the pound of their annual income. It is these artful gentlemen who will squirm at the final report of the Select Committee on Income Tax, referred to by Reuter, which provides for a universal declaration of income, with a differentiation between earned and unearned income. Thousands of people of course, who do not pay income-tax, or believe they do not, indirectly contribute a quota to the national funds owing to their interest in companies and industrial firms which are taxed, but it is well within probability that the total number of contributors to the income-tax receipts, directly or indirectly, is under one million, or one-fortieth of the entire population. The total income of the 471,526 persons who pay the tax directly, was in 1903-4, according to the latest returns, £128,280,267. At least nineteen of those who shared in this gross income were known to be millionaires. This fortunate nineteen each possessed an income of at least £50,000, which, capitalised at twenty years purchase, means one million pounds. But several of them must have much more than the million, for between them they paid the tax on a total of income of £1,968,442, or an average of over £100,000 a year each. The result of the Select Committee's Report, if made Law, will probably be that thousands of people now enjoying incomes of £300 to £600 per year, who manage to escape income tax because their revenue is not received in the shape of wages or salary, will now have to make a true declaration of their income. Should such a scheme be really successful, it would mean a large increase to the Exchequer, and a consequent reduction of the rate, which now presses very hardly on Englishmen who have to keep their wives and families in decent circumstances on £160 a year. Every year the struggle becomes keener, and in the Mighty City it is a perpetual fight against circumstances. Thousands of clerks and others engaged in offices have to pay ten shillings a week for railway season tickets and bus and train fares. Any relief which the Select Committee can give the overburdened taxpayers of London will be extremely welcome.

THE CORPORATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST. SURELY no more ridiculous termination to a controversy could possibly have been hoped for by the friends of the Improvement Trust, than that which the Corporation arrived at on Mr. Wacha's ambitious motion on Thursday afternoon. It was not anticipated that the mover, who had prepared such a terrible indictment against the Improvement Trust, would have contented himself with, figuratively speaking, throwing a match on the door-step and waiting for the house to burn down. He prepared a memorandum of wonderful length and unequivocal language a couple of months ago which must have cost him hours of labour. It contained statements to which we took exception and expected Mr. Wacha would have put right. It does not however matter in the very least now, for the Corporation—to whose members Mr. Wacha, on Thursday, referred as highly cultivated and enlightened gentlemen—proved themselves very much more intelligent than even Mr. Wacha had imagined. Not one of them lent him the slightest support and they answered his question as to whether he or Mr. Dunn had been pulverised in the most emphatic manner. Mr. Wacha sought to pulverise Mr. Dunn, but as one observed, parodying Goldsmith's famous elegy. "The man recovered of the bite. It was not he who died." However the matter of the Trust and its operations is still under the consideration of the Corporation and a further discussion may be possibly take place next month on the report of the Committee appointed to draft a representation to Government on the amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act. The first report of that Committee has already been pointed and circulated, but judging from the remarks let fall on Thursday's meeting, it is unlikely that its members will arrive at anything like a unanimous decision. Their further proceedings do not even promise to be particularly harmonious. However by a majority the Committee has so far come to the conclusion that the Act has been found seriously defective in several respects and its working has caused considerable public dissatisfaction. They do not consider that the amending Bill is so far-reaching as it ought to be. And in discussing its details they protest that Government's contribution is too small—a wholly unworthy representation seeing that to increase it Government would have to utilise funds acquired from the cultivator; the ryot and the cultivating classes would have to pay for the housing of the artisan, an utterly unjustifiable proposition.

THE Hon'ble Mr. John Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E., will arrive at Calcutta to-morrow.

THE N. Y. K. s. s. "Riogeni Maru" left Colombo for Bombay to-day and is due here on the 26th inst.

THE Bank of Bengal rate for Demand Loans remains at 7 per cent, to which figure it was raised last week

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MAJOR MARKER, formerly Aide-de-Camp to Lord Kitchener, was married on Thursday at the Guards' Chapel to the daughter of Sir Thomas Jackson.

THE Maharaja of Cooch Behar, accompanied by the Maharani and the two Princesses, left Marseilles yesterday by the steamship "Arabia" for Bombay.

THE Inquest touching the death of Private Nixon who, at midnight of the 14th instant, was found on the ground below Dalhousie Barracks, Calcutta has been concluded, the Jury returning a verdict of death due to injuries caused by a fall; but whether by accident or design, there is no evidence.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Macedonia" were.—Major-General Woon and Mrs. Woon, Lady Lethbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, the Hon. Mrs. Gerard, Sir H. and Lady Cruickshank, Colonel the Hon. Dawnay, and Lady Victoria Dawney, the Hon. E. Elliott, Brigadier-General Mahon, the Hon. A. Sim, Sir H. and Lady MacMahon, Lord Grimston, Lord Bury, and Count Sala.

THE magnificent new Ellerman Liner the steamer "City of London" which is of close upon 12,000 tons carrying capacity and has passenger accommodation for 240 first and 50 second class passengers, is expected to leave Birkenhead for Karachi (via Bombay) on the 21st February. A special feature of her accommodation will be the cabins *de luxe* on the promenade deck spacious, handsomely decorated, and equipped with brass bedsteads in places of the oldfashioned and often uncomfortable ships berths.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION.

THE successes of the Unionist party not only in the Metropolis but in the provinces, and especially in parts of the country like Lancashire where the Liberals did best at the General Election, has undoubtedly put spurt into the Opposition. They are displaying great activity in the House of Commons and on one occasion by their tactics have actually received the voting assistance of certain Ministerialists, the first time, I think, this has happened since the present Parliament came into existence. This defection of Liberals came about in this way. At Monday's sitting the Prime Minister intimated that as Mr. Lewis Harcourt was ill, the Plural Voting Bill of which he has charge would not be proceeded with on Tuesday and that the Land Tenure Bill would be taken instead. Now, the Land Tenure Bill is almost more unpopular with the Opposition than the Plural Voting Bill and on the Conservative benches the Government are much blamed for their action with regard to this measure. Certainly their action is a little unusual. The Land Tenure Bill was originally a private member's bill. It was introduced by young Mr. Agar-Robartes who was returned for the Bodmin division of Cornwall and unseated on an election petition. Although their hands are pretty full, and, as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman himself told a deputation, they are not exactly looking out for a job, they have thought it expedient to father Mr. Agar-Robartes' offspring. In protesting against the intention of the Government to bring on the Bill on Tuesday Mr. Balfour made their sudden adoption of it one of the grounds of his complaint. He also urged the inconvenience of proceeding with the measure in the absence of Mr. Walter Long, another invalid, who naturally would lead the opposition of a bill affecting rural life. But the Premier refused to give way and, as if resenting the scarcely veiled contempt with which Mr. Balfour in his speech to the 1900 Club alluded to the head of the Government, curtly replied that "the right hon. gentleman opposite must allow the Government to have some voice in the arrangement of business." Mr. Balfour said nothing, but next evening, amidst enthusiastic cheers from his supporters, moved the adjournment of the debate on the report stage of the Bill. He urged that the Government acted in an arbitrary fashion in their management of business, and pointed out that some of the amendments which they proposed to make in the Land Tenure Bill had appeared on the paper for the first time that morning. The Prime Minister denied that there had been any irregularity and maintained that the adoption by a Government of a controversial unofficial Bill was not exceptional. He instanced the case of the Musical Copyright Bill which no doubt was controversial but not in the same degree as the Land Tenure Bill. After a long and somewhat heated discussion the closure was agreed to, and Mr. Balfour's amendments negatived by a majority of 226. The Liberals voting in the minority were Mr. Chance, Mr. Cory, Lord Dalmeny, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Nussey, Mr. Paulton, Major Renton, Sir E. Tennant, Mr. H. E. Tennant and Mr. Whitbread, but not Mr. J. D. Rees, who is constantly being told in words more forcible than polite to cross over to the other side. Animated as the proceedings of the House of Commons the deliberations of the Peers have excited the most attention. Their Lordships have continued to remodel the Education Bill on lines favoured by the Church party and have so altered its complexion that Lord Crewe now styles it the Opposition Bill. Notwithstanding the fact that, as the *Times* points out, the majority in the Upper House are only passing all these amendments in the hope of securing better terms when the time for bargaining comes, the Nonconformists are up in arms. The Government are being urged by this the most voluble, if not always the most discreet, section of its supporters, to stand firm and if necessary create 500 new peers—rather a large order. In the meantime the advocates of Secular Education look on with undisguised pleasure at this war *a outrance* between Church and Chapel.

BRITISH INDIANS AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Deputation from the British Indians domiciled in South Africa, so courteously received by the Earl of Elgin at the Colonial Office, for the purpose of moving his Lordship to withhold his sanction from the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, was a fiasco. To begin with, Lord Elgin refused to admit reporters to the meeting—which was at once an omen full of significance to those familiar with the official etiquette in such proceedings. Next, before hearing any one speak, his Lordship begged the Deputation to understand that he quite sympathised with their position and with the attitude they had taken up in the matter. This courteous admonition ought to have fully warned even those of the deputation not familiar with the studious amenities and courtesies of official procedure of what the Colonial Secretary's answer to the deputation should be. But, no. The speakers had come with their full notes of cut and dry "speeches."

They were thinking of them, and all heedless of the meaning of the exclusion of reporters, and the story told by Lord Elgin's preliminary remarks, and even more plainly told by the unconscious expression of his benignant and sagacious countenance while speaking and the very intonations of his voice. So when the Deputation opened fire and speech after speech was delivered without any modifications suggested by the words of Lord Elgin and the countenance of the Colonial Office Secretaries behind him, it was at once recognised by those who had eyes to see, and ears to hear, that the whole case of the Deputation, not as given in Messrs. Gandhi and Ally's printed letter to the Colonial Secretary, but as elaborated and supported in the speeches of the Deputation, was pitched in too high a key. Sir Lepel Griffin never fails in distinction and comeliness of adress; he is always the scholar and the gentleman, but too sure of alleged facts, in his concluding sentences even he made the tactical error of too studiously implicating the personal honour of Lord Elgin, a peer, and more than that, a proud, a justly proud, Scot, in a decision submissive to the views of the Deputation. Mr. Gandhi followed. Nothing could be more admirable than the way the case of the British Indians is put in Messrs. Gandhi and Ally's printed Letter. But his speech was a frost. It went at length into every detail, whether obvious or obscure, important or futile, and in monotonous flow that never once betrayed the slightest natural emotion. It was like a lesson learnt by heart, and repeated by a marionette: and it concluded in informing Lord Elgin that if the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance was sanctioned it would not be the act of the Transvaal Government but his own act; and in effect that it was his Lordship's honour that was at stake. The momentary fire in Lord Elgin's eye—and the swift flush across his cheeks—at once gave warning of the emphasis Mr. Gandhi's direct challenge, following Sir Lepel Griffin's gently suggestive cue, would give to his Lordship's reply. The other speeches need not be more than mentioned. Sir Henry Cotton, who preceded Mr. Gandhi, spoke in excellent spirit and tone, deprecating Indian questions ever being treated in an exclusive party manner, as he regretted, that quite unintentionally, and accidentally, the present one had been the previous day at the Members' private meeting in the House of Commons in support of the Deputation. Mr. Rees concurred, and with commendable brevity, with Sir Henry Cotton; and then following Mr. Gandhi came his colleague Mr. Ally, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree. Each said but a word or two, for Mr. Gandhi had spoken at far too great a length, and instead of 20 minutes, as anticipated, the meeting had already dragged on to 55 minutes, and the knot of official Secretaries behind Lord Elgin had for some time been looking bored and impatient. Only Sir M. M. Bhownaggree reiterated the error, and naturally enough in the circumstances, of appealing to Lord Elgin to recognise his responsibility, and bring the controversy to a close in the only way open to a British Minister.

Then Lord Elgin rose, and at once with deep and fervent feeling said that he of course took the whole responsibility for whatever decision was arrived at. It was the only course open to a British Minister. But he had to hear all sides, and consider all circumstances. He did not question the authority of the present Deputation, but he might state on that point, that several telegrams had been received during the past few days from the Transvaal saying they did not represent the wishes of the large part of British Indians in the Colony, and South Africa severally, and begging him not to take any definite course in regard to the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance, until their views had been represented. This acted like a bombshell on the Deputation and threw their minds into confusion. The whole case was in hotch-potch again, and the battle over it lost, for the time. Then Lord Elgin indicated in the most delicate manner that "the presence of Whites" everywhere in the British colonies where they were associated with other races "raised great difficulties" and that statesmen had to take this into consideration, whichever way their sympathies lay. He ridiculed the hardship made of the attestation of identity by thumb-marks, demonstrating by the very "permit" of the old Transvaal Government, put into his hand by Mr. Gandhi, that thumb-marks had always been used in the Transvaal, and in fact nothing was more natural when people could not always write English, or in any legible writing. This too was crushing. Again his Lordship assured the meeting that as ex-Viceroy his sympathies were entirely with the Deputation; and he had shewn his sympathy with them in postponing his decision on the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance until he had met them and heard their arguments and opinions. Nothing could have been more frank, straightforward, sympathetic and considerate than Lord Elgin's treatment of the deputation; but all the same they stood rebuked before him: and all the more severely, for men of any sensibility, because of the unfeigned and unaffected reticence and considerateness of his Lordship's attitude. The moral of the whole business is that it is not always wise to engineer civil grievances after the manner of political contests. If there is any truth in them, the more unadorned the truth is by exaggeration and righteous indignation, the better will it prevail. But the temptation to politicans is to make the most of such opportunities as that of the trying position of the British Indians in the Transvaal. In the present instance Messrs. Gandhi and Ally would, I almost think, have done better to personally present their case at the Colonel Office and to have dealt personally with the responsible officials whom I know to be high-minded men.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE WITH PERSIA.

You will probably be reproducing the salient portions of the paper on the above subject read by Mr. N. M. Parveez last Tuesday; and here I need only say that it was a most business like production, full of actuality, and delivered in the most pleasing and effective manner. Mr. Parveez is evidently a brave man, and what pleased the audience more, as modest as he is brave. The fearlessness of his criticisms, especially in regard to the alleged shortcomings of our Consuls, which it was clear sprung from deep conviction, also won the admiration of even those of his hearers who did not agree with them. The discussion on the paper was equally business like. Sir George Birdwood who was called upon to open it said, he would not reply to the criticisms on the Imperial Bank of Persia,—Mr. Parveez thinks its methods conservative—as the chairman at once of the meeting and the Bank, Sir L. Griffin, was perfeetly well able to defend its way of doing business; and of course it must always be remembered that it was in Teheran to promote commercial relations with Persia, and not to be used as a means for furthering international policy, as was the case with the Russian Bank. Then as to our Consuls, in a country which had practically no international commerce and in which we were interested chiefly on military greunds it was natural that our Consular representatives should be chiefly military and Mr. Parveez acknowledged that they had all been personally very kind to him, and he felt sure that he must have given them much out of the way trouble and that they deserved his thanks. As for the colonisation of Siestan by Iranian Parsis from Yezd and Kerman, that was a good and taking ideal, and in time it must be fruitful. But for the present only philanthropic and not commercial results were to be expected. The margins of the Helmund which combined perennial water supply and great heat, seething in a soil of decayed vegetation the accumulation of centuries, would necessarily be fertile in the production of all manner of agricultural crops: but in the present condition of communication in Persia the most paying crops would not bear the cost of a ten days' march, and there were no markets within ten days' march of the Helmund Parsi Province Mr. Parveez desired to constitute. What he (Sir George Birdwood) desired to dwell on, however, was the deep interest of the paper as the record of a most adventurous and enterprising travel undertaken by a Parsi at his own cost, and for the disinterested purpose of personally enquiring into the several economic conditions and potential reproductive resources of the great and once renowned table-land Empire of Persia. It was very strange that while the exports and imports of India would maintain quite 30,000 "commercial travellers," "buyers" and "sellers" for Indian firms, and that University graduates made the best "travellers" after a short experience in the practical work of travelling, not a single Hindu or Indian Mahomedan was engaged in commercial travelling; and but few Parsis. But here was a Parsi, who had visited Persia not to push his own business, but merely to spy out the land, with a view to determining what were its capacities for commercial development, and, as resulting from that, political regeneration. To this end he had made a prolonged exploration of the most dangerous character throughout the length and breadth of the Iranian table-land: an adventure that might well have awed any man, Mr. Pareez's successful fulfilment of which reflected the highest honour on his courage, resoluteness of soul and general manliness of character. It was on of the many signs of reviving nationally on the part of the Parsis of Western India, and a most reliable proof of their being the same virile and magnanimous people described by Herodotus; and most cheering assurances that they would yet restore their long dormant race to all its ancient glories. Mr. Hart Davies, M. P., also applauded the courage of the lecturer and expressed the opinion that the British Government was coming to a definitive arrangement with Russia for the division of Persia with a northern and southern sphere of Russian and British interests. Here a Parsi present jumped up and in loud tones took Mr. Parveez to task for his attack on the corruption of the Persian administration, insinuating that the Government of the Shah might revenge themselves on the poor Iranian Parsis at Yezd and elsewhere. Sir Lepel Griffin began to look concerned when this energetic young gentleman sat down after exclaiming—"who are we to talk of corruption—saturated in it as we are from Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden,—down to the scandals of the Poor Law Administration at Poplar." In the midst of the shout of laughter raised by this sally, Dr. Pollen got up and roundly defended Mr. Parveez's preference for civilians as Consuls, and added his tribute of praise to Sir George Birdwood, of the courage shown by Mr. Parveez alike in his journey through Persia and his paper. Sir William Wedderburn specially praised Mr. Parveez's modesty. In concluding the discussion Sir Lepel Griffin said he would leave the deference of the Bank of Persia to time; and then proceeded with great energy and a force of conviction, but with perfect courtesy and good nature, to defend our Consuls in the country. But at the same time he joined in the praise of the paper; as did Mr. T. H. Thornton in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which brought to its close a most instructive and animating reunion of the old, and young Indians and Anglo-Indians and City men interested in the Indian and Persian trades.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

I cannot obtain any confirmation of the report which may have been cabled out that the Duke of Connaught intends to pay an unofficial visit to India next month. Whether his Royal Highness as Inspector-General of His Majesty's Army may be meditating a journey to Ceylon, Singapore and other military stations in the Further East, I cannot say, but I can positively say that up to yesterday no definite arrangements had been made by him for any trip abroad this winter. The fact that his Royal Highness went to the India Office a few days ago and saw Mr. Morley may have given rise to the unauthorized rumour referred to above. By the way, the Duke has just been made the recipient of an interesting gift. A number of Irish noble men and gentlemen have given him the handsome diamond Star of the Order of St. Patrick which formerly belonged to the Duke of Cambridge. The *Times* gives the following description of the Star:—"It has 56 points composed of fine white diamonds and two inner circles of fancy coloured brilliants with a rim of sky-blue enamel between bearing the words and date—'Quis Separabit, MDCCLXX IIII.' The design of the centre is a cross encrusted wth Oriental rubies, having spaces between filled in with diamonds.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRIMATE.

Policy of Conciliation Advocated.

GREAT CONCESSIONS PROBABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Archbishop of Canterbury informed a deputation of Churchmen, who advocated a compromise with respect to the Education Bill which would provide a National settlement, that he fully desired a settlement, provided there was no sacrifice of principle. He was ready to accommodate the great many objections and difficulties rather than prolong the controversy.

The Primate's speech is regarded as pointing to a considerable modification of the Lords' amendments, also on the report stage of the Bill to-day through the Committee of the Lords, with far-reaching amendments, requiring daily religious instruction in all public elementary schools and daily denominational instruction in the transferred schools, deleting the creation of a Welsh Education Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman* says that there is growing probability of a compromise on the Education Bill owing to the Primate's conciliatory attitude and the firmness of the Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

Increase of British Immigration.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

A telegram from Ottawa says that Earl Grey, in his speech from the Throne, emphasized the remarkable prosperity of the Dominion and the increasing immigration, especially of British.

COLLISION AT CHERBOURG.

Huge Liner Steamer Badly Damaged.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The liner "Kaiser Wilhelm Grosse" which was leaving Cherbourg, and the "Orinoco" entering the harbour, collided. Both were badly damaged and several on board the former vessel were injured.

Four of the "Kaiser Wilhelm Grosse's" steerage passengers were killed and several injured, and three of the "Orinoco's" crew are missing.

THE CONDITION OF EGYPT.

Reassuring Report.

SAFETY FOR TRAVELLERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Dillon, said that the condition of Egyyt is not now causing any anxiety and that he trusted there would be none to discourage people wishing to travel.

THE ARREST OF CHINAMEN AT GRAVESEND.

Permission to Proceed Granted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Chinamen who were stopped at Gravesend under the Aliens Act have been permitted to proceed to Liverpool.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Read a Third Time.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The House of Commons have read the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill a third time

GENERAL BOOTH GOES TO JAPAN.

Rescuing the Geishas.

WORK TO EXTEND TO MANCHURIA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

General Booth is going to Japan at the beginning of the year on Salvation Army work.

He praises the courtesy of the Japanese authorities and says the army has been instrumental in saving thirty thousand Geishas from a state of bondage.

The army, he says, makes a start in Manchuria as soon as it is fully open.

AMERICA'S TRADE ACTIVITY.

Subsidised Steamers to Foreign Ports.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Secretary Shaw, speaking at Kansas, said that the first half of the twentieth century would witness the greatest commercial conflicts in history.

He urged the necessity of Americans developing new markets in South America, South Africa and the Orient with American ships.

Mr. Root, speaking at St. Louis, said that a Congressional Bill has been drafted to establish six subsidised steamship lines to foreign ports.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AT BERLIN.

Turbines Recommended for the Navy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

At the Conference of Naval archetects held at Berlin it was announced that the Government intended to introduce turbines in the Navy.

The Kaiser was present.

THE TRANSVAAL DEPUTATION.

RECEPTION BY MR. MORLEY.

Sympathetic Attitude.

COMMONS' COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE GRIEVANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

A meeting of Members of the House of Commoners will be held on Monday to further consider the grievances of the Transvaal Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman* dated London November 22, states that Mr. Morley expressed himself as wholly sympathetic with the Transvaal Indians' grievances.

They will be discussed at a special Cabinet Meeting when the Ordinance is certain to be modified.

Meeting at the House of Commons.

In the Grand Committee Room at the House of Commons on Nov. 7 a meeting of about 100 Liberal, Labour and Nationalist members of the House of Commons was held, under the presidency of Sir Henry Cotton, M. P., to hear the views of the British Indian deputation from the Transvaal in connection with the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the colony. The deputation addressed a memorandum to Lord Elgin, in which they state that the Ordinance reduces the British Indian settlers of the Transvaal to a position much worse than they occupied under the Boer *regime* and even lower than that of the Kaffirs; and they contend that the Ordinance in question is in contravention of promises made by British Ministers and in conflict with British traditions.

The chairman introduced Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, and Mr. Ali, a Mahomedan, who would state their grievances. Two or three weeks after the outbreak of the war, Lord Lansdowne, who spoke with the authority of an ex-Viceroy of India and who was at that time Secretary for War, said that nothing filled him with such indignation as the treatment of British Indians in South Africa, and he put that forward as a justification of the war. It was expected that at the close of the war more favourable consideration would be shown to the British Indians in South Africa, but that had not been done. In fact, under this Ordinance, British Indians were placed under the surveillance of the police in a manner which could not be differentiated from the treatment in this country given to prisoners who had been released from gaol. They were required to get out with permits which had to be produced to any official who asked for them.

Mr. Ghandi said that in 1885 British Indians were described in documents which passed between the Republican Government and the British Government as "filthy vermin and persons without souls." They were then under great disabilities; they could not hold landed property, except in locations that might be set apart for them for sanitary purposes, and they were required to register themselves and pay a fee to the Transvaal Government. Lord Derby tried to mitigate their grievances, and Mr. Chamberlain afterwards wrote a strong despatch to the Boer Government about British Indians, whom he described as honourable men and an asset of great importance to the Transvaal. The result of this was that British Indians went about the country as free citizens and there were absolutely no restrictions upon their movements. Recently a new Ordinance had been passed and Indian British subjects were classed with Asiatics and were treated in a most degrading manner.

Mr. Ali appealed in the name of Christianity and humanity for the support of British members of Parliament to free them from a law which was hopelessly degrading to Indians, who were loyal British subjects.

A member asked how it was that British Indians who had identified their interests with the colony were treated in such a manner.

Sir Charles Dilke replied that it was notorious that there was great jealousy of Indians because they were such admirable shopkeepers and also because they made excellent barristers and medical men.

Mr. Joseph Walton, Mr. Harold Cox, and Mr. Higham supported a proposal to sign a memorial to the Prime Minister with regard to the present status of British Indians in the Transvaal.

Mr. Lynch asked why it was that this circular had only been addressed to members of the Liberal Party, when they were sure of having the sympathy of all sections of the House.

Sir Charles Dilke said that it was an oversight, and when the subject was brought before Lord George Hamilton they received very strong support from Conservatives. They would be very glad to secure the attendance of some Conservatives on the deputation to Lord Elgin.

The Chairman said there was no doubt that the grievances of the British Indians in the Transvaal would have the sympathy of all sections of the community.

THE DEPUTATION RECEIVED BY LORD ELGIN.

Lord Elgin received the deputation yesterday at the Colonial Office. The deputation was headed by Sir Lepel Griffin, and included Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Henry Cotton, M. P., Mr. J. D. Rees, M. P., Mr. Harold Cox, M. P., Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Dr. J. H. Thornton.

Lord Elgin intimated that he had deemed it desirable not to admit the Press, in order that there might be a free exchange of opinions, and that they might not be hampered by the presence of reporters. He had arranged however, for an official note to be taken so that all that passed might be placed upon record. He was pleased to notice among the members of the depututation some old collegues of his Viceregal days in India; and it was quite unnecessary for him to assure them of his regard for our Indian fellow-subjects (Cheers.)

Sir Lepel Griffin spoke of the position and services of the delegates whom he had the honour to introduce. Mr. Gandhi had rendered aid to the Imperial cause at the time of the late war by organising an Indian volunteer ambulance corps in Natal; and Mr. Ali was a merchant citizen of Johannesburg, where he had founded the Hamida Islamic Society. Sir Lepel then proceeded to state the general position of affairs, and said that what the deputation asked was not the grant of political rights to British Indians, but elementary justice. They asked that the whips of the Boers should not, under the British flag, be turned into scorpions. They asked for a veto of this un-British Ordinance, and for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate fully and impartially the grievances of the Indians.

The delegates, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ali, then spoke, giving details of the disabilities which the British Indians would suffer from under the Ordinance.

After remarks in support of Sir Lepel Griffin's statement by Sir Henry Cotton, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Rees, Mr. Cox, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Ameer Ali (the latter laying stress on the intensity of feeling aroused in India by this legislation), Lord Elgin replied. Referring to a remark by Mr. Cox that, pending the grant of responsible government taking effect, his Majesty's Government were responsible for the proposed Ordinance, the Colonial Secretary said he fully concurred in that view of the case. The responsibility of advising the Crown as to the exercise of its veto rested upon him and his colleagues in the Cabinet, and upon no one else. He also agreed with the remarks of Mr. Rees and others that this should not be treated as a party question. In this connection, supplementing Sir Henry Cotton's quotation of a speech of Lord Lansdowne at Sheffield, shortly after the outbreak of war, Lord Elgin read from a published despatch of Mr. Lyttelton, his predecessor, in which he said that unnecessry disabilities imposed upon British Indians were derogatory to the British honour. He was prepared to endorse those views. He could assure them that he should not have given his assent to the introduction of the Ordinance had he not accepted as conclusive the statements officially placed before him that it would improve the status and position of the British Indians. He understood that the deputation did not ask for any rights not possessed by the community in the past.

Sir Lepel Griffin replied that the immediate claim was for a restoration of rights threatened by the Ordinance; but this did not represent the complete amelioration for which they asked.

Lord Elgin said that at any rate for the present they could confine themselves to the Ordinance. The Boer permit system, as had been admitted, was nothing more than the grant of a receipt for payment of the £3 poll tax. In this as in many other respects the Boer system was much less efficient than that by which it had been succeeded. There was no intention on the part of the Transvaal Government in proposing the new procedure to make the form of registration more oppressive than formerly; all that was intended was that

THE SYSTEM OF PERMITS

should be efficiently administered. Great objection had been taken to the requirement of thumb-marks on the pass. But he failed to see that a thumb impression was any more derogatory, though much more effective as a means of identification than signatures. Nor was re-registration so unhappy a proceeding as had been suggested by the delegates. It was to be remembered that not long since, the Indians voluntarily submitted to re-registration at the instance of Lord Milner.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree here interposed to say that such voluntary action was taken at a time when, as the British Indians understood, the question of the redress of their grievances was under discussion between Lord Milner and the Colonial Office. The registration was carried out voluntarily, "without prejudice" as to future legislation.

Lord Elgin said that, however that might be, the new registration would give a final title. The permits would only be checked once a year, though there might be casual inspections in the case of any persons whose rights were questionable. There must be provision for production of the permits when required. These were among the reasons which were put before him for sanctioning the introduction of legislation. And while he had listened with respect to the arguments of the two delegates, and desired fully to understand the case, he felt it his duty to mention that he had that day received a telegram from some British Indians in the Transvaal disavowing their support of the views of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ali. Quite a number of telegrams in favour of the Ordinance had been received from municipalities in the Transvaal. In these circumstances he could not altogether agree with the opinions of Sir Lepel Griffin as to the quarters from which the demand for such legislation came. It was unfortunately the case that a strong prejudice existed against the Asiatic immigrant, and that this was not confined to the non-British sections of the white community. This state of feeling could not possibly be overlooked. No one could possibly be more pleased than himself if the prejudice did not exist. There were upon record at the India Office, if not at the Colonial Office, despatches bearing his signature in which he had protested as strongly as Sir Lepel Griffin had done that day against the disabilities imposed on our Indian fellow-subjects. He would not retract a single phrase or word of those despatches. But the views of the white population of South Africa must be recognised to the utmost extent, consistent with British principles of administration in the settlement of this question. As to the suggestion for the appointment of a Commission, he would not say that that might not form an alternative course to other plans that had been suggested. But he was not in a position to express a definite opinion on this point. He could promise the most attentive consideration of the arguments they had place before him, and of the detailed representations of the delegation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gandhi wished to say that the information his lordship had received from South Africa was in several respects incorrect, and he could not understand the possibility of disunion on the part of the Indians in seeking removal of their disabilities. All this pointed to the absolute necessity for a Commission impartially to elucidate the facts.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

China's Decree Against the Use.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The *Times* Peking correspondent says that the regulations for the abolition of the use of opium have been Imperially sanctioned, they prescribe the cessation of both consumption and cultivation within a decade, the restriction of cultivation by one tenth annually, the registration of sellers and users and the amount consumed. Users under sixty must decrease their consumption twenty per cent. annually and none are permitted to begin the use or open shops. Evaders are liable to punishment and confiscation.

Waiwupee has been ordered to approach the British and other Minister with a view to securing the cessation of importation within the next decade.

It is believed that China will ask India's consent to increase the Chinese import duty.

The *Times* commenting on the above says that China must give a clear and convincing proof that she is not merely pretending to abolish the use of opium in order to increase her revenue at the expense of India. If such practical proof is forthcoming we shall not refuse to come to an agreement.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAMBLING BILL.

Passed Into Law.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The House of Assembly at Melbourne has passed the anti-gambling Bill after prolonged obstruction.

THE CARUSO CASE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A telegram from the New York says that Signor Caruso's case has been adjourned.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Instruction from Teheran Asked.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Reuter (Constantinople) wires that the Turkish Commissioners having rejected the frontier proposed by the Persian delegates the latter have referred to Teheran for fresh instructions.

MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

War Preparations in Spain.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A force of Marines is being mobilized at Cadiz Ferrol and Cartagena in readiness to embark fo Morocco.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Inventories by Force of Arms.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Church inventories in France continue to be marked by disorders. Repeated charges of Infantry and Cavalry. having failed to dislodge the defenders of the Church at Plougnerneau, Finisterie reinforcements have been summoned.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Probable Visit to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 23.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is exceedingly probable that the Amir will pay a short visit to Calcutta at the end of January.

EVACUATION OF DTHALA.

'Morning Post's" Disapproval.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 23.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London the 22nd November states that the *Morning Post* strongly disapproves of the evacuation of Dthala, declaring that while it is possibly justifiable on economic grounds, it carries its own condemnation in the effect it would have in Arabia and in India, where retreat and defeat are inseparable terms.

NEW TERROR FOR TAXPAYERS!

EARNED AND UNEARNED INCOME TO BE DIFFERENTIATED.

How People with Big Incomes Evade the Tax.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Select Committee on Income Tax has drafted a final report, which provides for a universal declaration of income, with the differentiation between earned and unearned income.

"There are many men earning from £500 to £1,000 a year who have never paid a penny income-tax in their lives," said a London income-tax assessor to the writer not long ago, with the mournfully resigned air of one who has sounded human depravity to its depths.

"The income-tax collector," he continued, "like the railway, is, in the eyes of the general public, an institution that it is quite legitimate—almost meritorious—to defraud. A man may add a few figures to his income to impress his acquaintances or his best girl's father, but in filling up his income-tax schedule he atones for this by taking a few off.

"Here's a typical case. Last year I sent the usual form of declaration to a man in my district. He is an individual living in a detached country house of small but exceedingly comfortable dimensions. Attached to the house is an orchard, a meodow, a lawn-tennis court, and a drive—among other things. The owner likewise keeps a horse and trap, and a manservant to look after them. A housekeeper attends to his inner comforts, and I am told on good authority that he dines, if not wisely, at all events very well. This man, who lives up to an income of from £500 to £600 a year, returned his annual net earnings as £155—his profession as author and journalist.

"In all probability he contributes to several papers under a pen name, or perhaps several pen-names; but although I have made all possible investigations, I am unable to verify my suspicions, and I am obliged to accept his statement—absurd as it is on the face of it.

"Another gentleman, who lived in regal style on a declared income of under £160 a year—the un taxable limit—actually purchased a motorcar—out of his savings, presumably. The motor-car was his undoing. Even an income tax collector has his feelings, and my pride was stung at this deliberate flaunting of my office. After renewed careful investigation, I discovered a clue to the apparent mystery of how £160 could do service for £700, and allow a surplus for such trifles as mortor-cars. This gentleman had entered his profession on the schedule sheet vaguely as agent. In a weak moment the owner of the automobile. was injudicious enough to allude to the big commission he had been receiving from a certain large firm representing the manufacture of a celebrated patent breakfast food.

"An examination of the books of the firm in question revealed that the agent had drawn over £500, per annum from his source alone for the last three years.

I might add that the wily evader found it necessary to sell his motor-car to satisfy my little claim for back arrears.

"Another typical instance is that of an individual occupying a very nicely furnished flat in my district. He was well dressed—spent a good deal of money apparently—and returned his income as £120 a year—his profession as theatrical artiste. A chance visit of mine to town revealed the secret. I spent an evening at one of the West End music halls. The chief attraction was—well, I'll call him Cyclo—the great tramp cyclist. It was my friend the 'theatrical artiste,' and he had just concluded a contract to tour in Europe at the modest salary of £ 35 a week

"Take another, and very common example—that of the well-to-do working man. Such an instance came to light in my district only a few months ago. The individual evader, in this case, was employed in a large engineering works. He was the possessor of a large family, and rented a small cottage on the outskirts of the town—living in the comfortable but not particularly florid style of the average artisan earning about £2 10s. to £3 a week.

"Subsequent events proved this man's income to total up to nearly £ 400 a year. He himself made an average of £6 per week—being a skilled and industrious workman—and five of his family 'out at work' contributed the remainder to the general support. Yet this plutocrat had never even been asked to fill up a form till a year or so back. His plain homely style of living had completely deceived the assessors that preceded me. It was only a chance discovery that put me on the scent.

"One of the most flagrant cases within my personal experience of the evasion of the income-tax occurred early this year. In this instance the evader not only lived in almost luxurious style, but actually owned and ran a race-horse at small meetings. He declared his income at £150, and his business he vaguely described as 'commission agent.' When I sarcastically enquired how he managed to keep a race horse on such an income, he blandly explained that the animal just managed to win enough to pay its expenses. This man was a well-know book-maker, and there's little doubt, in my mind at any rate, that his income of £150 multiplied by ten would give about his actual yearly earnings.

"A strange case came to light, in a strange manner, recently, that will prove how we income-tax men are deceived—to put it mildly. The owner of a small eating house in a side street running off a busy thoroughfare returned his net profit or income at £100 per annum, which statement I had perforce to accept, as the occupier kept no books—at least, so he said. Some nine months later, however, a projected street improvement scheme necessitated the pulling down of his shop. When the question of compensation was discussed, the owner declared that his profits had averaged over £800 a year for the last six years, and his claim figured at £4,000.

"A certain artist whose work is well known, refused to fill up the declaration form, and returned it, with the jocular announcement written across that 'he lived on the charity of his friends.'

"In this particular case I exercised one of my prerogatives, and sent him a demand note for income-tax on £500, casting on him the onus of proving that he did not earn this sum. He elected to pay, however, instead, and when he meets me now at social gatherings in our district his attitude is quite frigid."

And the tax-collector smiled the smile of the man who has had the best part of the joke to himself.

HON'BLE MR. HEWETT'S TOUR.

Visit to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 23.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett arrived in Allahabad from Lucknow, on Friday, on a brief visit to the Lieutenant-Governor who he will not meet again until he comes to take over charge of the provinces on the 1st of January.

MALARIA IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 23.

There has been a considerable amount of malarial fever among the men of the artillery in Camp at Jungshahi, probably due to the fact that there are about the place and in its vicinity many pools of stagnant water.

The camp will break up on the 25th instant.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 23.

The Colonisation Officer of the Jamrao Canal has intimated that the sale, by auction, of the Egyptian cotton produced within the Jamrao area, will be held fortnightly.

DEATH OF LORD HAMPDEN.

HEREDITARY ENEMY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker's Son and Twenty-fourth Baron.

DESCENDANT OF JOHN HAMPDEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The death is announced of Viscount Hampden.

The late Viscount Hampden was the son of the late Viscount, who was for twelve years Speaker of the House of the Commons, and well-known as The Right Honourable Mr. Brand, M P.

On his retirement Mr. Brand was created a Viscount, a title now twenty-two years old, and which descends to Major Brand of the 10th Hussars, who is well-known in India, as is also his younger brother, who has served in a Secretarial capacity to Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras. But, in spite of the apparent newness of the Hampden honours, the Brands have an ancestry such as few members of the Peerage can boast. The late peer was the twenty-fourth Baron of Dacre, a title which next year will have had a clear run of six hundred years. The first Baron was a distinguished military commander in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III; the sixth Baron's daughter married Sir Richard Fiennes, and carried the Dacre tittle into that family. The sister of the 10th baron carried the title into the Lennard family; a descendant of her's married the daughter of the 15th Lord Dacre, who succeeded as Baroness Dacre. From her the Viscounts Hampden of to day are descended. But Lord Hampden could claim another descent of an equally notable kind in its way. On the female side he inherited not only the blood, but the characteristics, of John Hampden and this may account for the fact that, in spite of his feudal lineage, he was the sworn enemy of the House of Lords.

Viscount Hampden was, too, an advanced Liberal. He was himself for a number of years a member of the Lower House and acted as one of Lord Hartington's secretaries, and although he was a teller against the Home Rule Bill of 1886, his soundness as a Radical was otherwise irreproachable. From 1895 to 1899 he was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales. Lord Hampden seldom lost an opportunity of declaiming against the House of Lords; and he was no champion of the private interests of his class. It is worth remembering that he was the only Peer who spoke in the House of Lords against the Irish Land Purchase Bill. Lord Hampden described that now historic measure as the "most corrupt Bill that was ever passed." It is certainly an undeniable fact that since the act was passed an enormous numbers of lordly Irish landowners have "sold out" at a handsome profit—while a few of the Irish Peers have admittedly grown rich over their transactions.

Lord Hampden, who married secondly a daughter of Lord George Cavendish, was for some time in the Coldstream Guards. He leaves four sons the eldest of whom is married to a daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch.

FIRE DESTROYS POONA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

None Injured.

PLAGUE PATIENTS REMOVED IN TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 23.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the Plague Hospital but miraculously enough not a single life was lost nor anybody injured, The Hospital is laid in rows of thatched structure embracing very large area of convalescent wards. The Medical Stores Superintendent's Office and Lady Superintendent's quarters are close to each other, The fire originated in Lady Superintendent's quarters the exact cause of which is uncertain, but the place was instantly ablaze and Miss Richardson, the lady Superintendent, who was attending some plague patients at the time, had the horror of seeing the building in flames and all her belongings in the shape of wearing apparel and jewellery gone.

A strong easterly breeze was blowing and before the flames could be got under the adjoining structures caught fire. These were the office and the medical stores both of which were totally destroyed with all their contents. The fire pumps which had been in action on those structures were then turned on to the two plague wards, each containing about 35 patients. The real danger of the conflagration was now the apparent; sparks from the ruined places were blown on to thatched roofs of the convalescent wards, but before they were fanned into flame the patients were carried out as quick as possible and conveyed cot and baggage to the riverside, about a furlong distant where they were being removed under the supervision of Captain Mcpherson, the Superintendent of Plague Operations and Dr. Anklesaria, Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, The two long roses of huts were in flames. Naturally there was panic; the patients who were able to walk rushed out to escape death from fire and those in on acute stage of plague screamed for assistance. In half an hour a great fight with the fire ended, but not before the wards were laid bare in coal and ashes.

The extent of the damage is not yet estimated, but it certainly runs into thousands. It is not this consideration however which affects Government and the public, but the needful fatality which unquestionably would have occurred had not prompt action been taken by Captain Macpherson and Dr. Anklesaria to rescue the plague patients while the flames were devouring the adjacent structures.

LADY MINTO'S FETE AT CALCUTTA.

Some of the Shows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

A large contingent of the soldiery who will take part in the Military pageant at the Lady Minto's fete and arrive in Calcutta in the middle of next month and will be camped opposite the Eden Gardens and on the race-course.

The Dog Show usually held in connection with the Tollygunge Club Horse Show will take place on 6th February 1907.

On last day of the Fete on the Maidan there will be a large prize list, all the breeds of dogs being collared.

The Boxing Tournament in connection with the Lady Minto Fancy Fete will be held on the 27th of January and last up to the 5th of February next.

The competitions will be for heavy, middle, light and feather weights which are open to the Navy, the Army and Volunteers.

MESSRS. NEWMAN & CO'S. POSITION.

Mortgagees in Possession of Premises.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The premises of Messrs. W. Newman and Co., the well-known booksellers of Dalhousie Square, have been taken possession of by the Alliance Bank of Simla as mortgagees in possession. Mr. Eden, the head of the firm, expresses himself as confident of pulling through.

At a general meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association to-day Mr. W. H. Phelps was elected to represent the Association.

THE VICEROY AT BIKANIR.

VISIT TO THE WALTER NOBLE SCHOOL.

Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANIR, NOVEMBER 22.

Before the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Walter Noble School by Lady Minto, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir said :—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen :—I am very grateful to your Excellencies for so kindly consenting to visit this school and to distribute the prizes to the successful students, and I know I am echoing the wishes of the boys and of all of us present here to-day when I say how much we appreciate this honour. Your Excellencies: These boys are the future soldiers of the King, as they have rightly styled themselves in the motto on the triumphal arch they have erected at the entrance of the compound, and I am sure this day will be treasured up in their memories when the Viceroy of India evidenced such an interest in their wellfare and future career. This school was founded in the year 1893 and was named after Colonel C. C. M. Walter Noble, C. S. I. for some time a popular Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, who was very good to me when I had the typhoid fever at Mount Abu in 1889, and to whom I practically owe my life. Every effort is being made to turn out boys to be gentlemen and sportsmen in the strictest sense of the word and who, when they grow up, will be able to help in the administration of their country and who could look after and manage their own estates also in a satisfactory manner. In my time eight old boys of this school have joined the State Service and four obtained direct commission as Native Officers in the Indian Army. This, and the large increase in the number on the rolls can, I think, be described as satisfactory symptoms of the usefulness of, and progress made by, the school. Further remarks from me will be unnecessary on this occasion, and so I would beg your Excellency to kindly now distribute the prizes."

At the conclusion of His Highness' speech Her Excellency Lady Minto presented the prizes which consisted mostly of books, but among them were footballs and cricket bats for the games.

Their Excellencies were then shown round the school buildings, after which the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, was shown round the State Offices.

In the afternoon the whole party left for Gujner Camp, about 20 miles off, in anticipation of sand-grouse shooting to-morrow morning.

BALLADHAN MURDER CASE.

All Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

In the Balladhan Murder Case, judgment was delivered to-day at Silchar.

All the accused have been convicted.

ANOTHER PATIENT FOR KASAULI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 23.

While Major Dewing of the 76th Punjabis was on his way from the Officers' Mess to his quarters on Tuesday evening, he had the misfortune to be bitten on the foot by a dog, and was compelled to start for Kasauli for treatment.

The gallant Major is really unfortunate as by leaving the Station at this time he loses his chances in the Tennis and Golf tournaments which are now in full swing

AN AWKWARD MOTOR BREAK-DOWN.

Government House Visitors' Plight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER, 23.

Mrs. McCalmont with another lady were to have been at Mahableshwar to-day as guests of the Governor. They were motoring up from Bombay, Mrs McCalmont driving her own car, when, about fifteen miles from Karjat, her car broke down and the ladies, had to get to Karjat on foot and by bullock cart, They reached Karjat at night just in time to catch the Madras mail and arrived here this morning.

They motor to Mahableshwar this afternoon in the Government House car.

Mrs. McCalmont's car is still stranded where it broke down.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

Amendment Approved at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 23.

The commercial community here generally approved of the Bill to Amend the Presidency Banks Act, except the absence of the provision enabling Banks to borrow in London if necessary. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has expressed to the Government its regret at the absence of such a provision, and has requested to be favoured with the considerations which have led to the exclusion from the Bill of this privilege.

CORDITE STORAGE.

Small Arms Supply not Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

With regard to the recent troubles in connection with stored Cordite, it has been noticed that, as far as present experience has gone, no deterioration has apparently occurred in small arms amunition. It is hence presumed that these are not liable to combustion such as have occurred in the case of heavy ordinance cartridges.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

Visit to Budaon Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 23.

In consequence of his recent indisposition, Sir James La Touche has been obliged to abandon his proposed visit to Budaon next month.

Instead of going into camp His Honour will return direct to Allahabad from Lucknow on the 10th of December.

THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

Important Decision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

In a notification issued from the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Burma Railways shall, in respect of its property within the Rangoon Municipality, hereafter be liable to pay every tax which may lawfully be imposed in the said Municipality by the Rangoon Municipal Committee in aid of its funds, under any law for the time being in force.

THE JAMS OF NAVANAGAR.

I

From Jam Raval to Lakhaji.

At the present time when the Jamnagar succession question is before the Government, and the result is so eagerly awaited in Kathiawar and elsewhere, it may not be uninteresting to the public to give a brief account of this most important principality in Kathiawar, and its Rulers from certain points of view. In rank and precedence it is second in the Province; and its area is about 3,395 square miles. It lies to the North-West of the Peninsula of Kathiawar and to the South of the Gulf of Cutch and its population is over 3,50,000 souls. The aspect of the country is hilly and plain and in parts mountainous. The principal hill range is the Barda, the highest summit of which is 2,057 feet.

The Jams of Navanagar belong to the great Jadav race, of which the principal subdivisions are the Bhatis of Jesalmer, the Chudasamas of Saurashtra, and the Jadejas of Cutch and Kathiawar. The branch of the Jadavs from which the Chudasamas and Jadejahs are descended ruled at Nagar Thatha in Sind. The Chudasamas came first, and after them the Jadejahs, who acquired the sovereignty of Cutch, and then the Jethvas who established themselves at Morbi and Nagnah bandar (now Navanagar). The Jethvas, having removed themselves to other parts of the peninsula, the Deda branch of the Jadejahs who came from the north acquired the greater part of the Jethva dominions and by continually obtaining aid from their clansmen in Cutch and Sind, and pressing the Jethvas sore, conquered their possessions and established their power under Jam Unad whose son established his power in Cutch. The real founder of the city of Navanagar was Jam Raval who invaded Sorath about A. D. 1540, after the conquest of Gujarat by Humaiyun. As the power of the Rulers of Gujarat weakened the successive Jams contrived to consolidate theirs in Halavar, now by contraction called Halvar. The Jethva and Vala Rajputs joined by Kathis and Vadhels had given great trouble to Jam Rawal who however drove them out of Halar and with the aid of his brothers extended his dominions in a southerly direction as far as Kandorna. He was succeeded in 1562 by Jam Vibhoji, the younger son. He ruled for seven years, without experiencing any trouble from foreign aggression and confining his attention to consolidating the dominion acquired by his father. He was succeeded by his son Jam Satarsal,—popularly called Jam Sataji—who, taking advantage of the confusion prevalent in Gujarat at the time absorbed many villages of the Gujarat domain and asserted his influence over many of his weaker neighbours.

It was in his reign that the Jams of Navanagar were permitted to coin *koris*. Jam Sataji had distinguished himself in aiding Amin Khan Ghori, who ruled in Junaghad, in driving out Mirza Khan, nephew of the viceroy of Gujarat, who escaped with difficulty with the remains of his force to Ahmedabad. About 1583 Mirza Khan marched on Navanagar to punish the Jam for having allowed Sultan Muzafar to take shelter in the Barda hills, but the Jam, by timely submission, averted a battle with him. But it was for a time only, for soon after Muzafur having entered Sorath during the Viceroyalty of the Khan Azam and the Jam having taken his side along with others, a bloody battle was fought at Bhuchar Mori in which the Jam lost his son and minister. This battle was fought in 1591 according to the Farikh-i-Sorath. So great was the loss sustained by Navanagar on this fatal field, that since that day the word Bhuchar Mori has in Halar been almost synonymous with a massacre. Next day Khan Azam marched on Navanagar but Jam Satarsal had fled thence to the fortress of Junaghad along with Sultan Muzafar and Doulut Khan Gori of Junaghad. The city of Navanagar was pillaged by the Mogul troops and Khan Azam making that town his head quarters sent his generals against the fortress of Junaghad. Hearing this the Jam and Muzafar took shelter in the Barda hills. Doulat Khan Ghori, however, remained in the fort but died of his wounds on the very day that the imperial forces invested the fortress. His followers, however, made a bold stand on behalf of his infant son and the Khan was obliged to raise the siege and return to Ahmedabad, leaving a deputy in Navanagar, the Jam, who was now an outlaw and hiding in the hills, sent a message to the Khan Azam, who intended to march against Junaghad, that he would aid him in the conquest of that principality, provided his country were restored to him. Azam agreed on condition that the Jam should supply his army with grain during the siege, and agree to pay tribute. Jam having agreed to these terms he was restored to his dominions. Khan Azam then marched upon Junaghad and after three months' siege, the garrison surrendered that important fortress.

After the reduction of Junaghad Khan Azam sent an army against Sultan Muzafur who was then hiding in Okha and himself marched to Morvi. Muzafar escaped to Cutch but the Rao fearing an invasion and taking warning from the fate of Navanagar and Junaghad, surrendered the captive sovereign to the Moghuls who, however, committed suicide at Dhrole while being conveyed to Ahmedabad. From 1591 Navanagar was enrolled among the tributaries of the Empire Jam Jasoji succeeded his father in 1608 and reigned for sixteen years. Jam Jasoji was poisoned by his own Rani who was a sister of Raj Chandrasingh of Halvad (now Dhrangowra). It appears that he and the Jhali Rani were playing at chess together, and he took her Knight, whereon she losing her temper said that it was a poor deed to take a horse (Knight is called horse in Gujarathi) "from me a woman, but you take a horse from my brother, then you are indeed a Raja." Shortly after this smarting under the taunt the Jam sent men to Halvad outwardly to condole with the Raj on the death of his son, and contrived to capture him by a stratagem and convey him to Navanagar, but afterwards he released him. He then taunted the Rani at her brother being a captive, and she treasuring up this grudge against him, contrived some years after to poison him, and he died in 1624. Jasoji dying without male issue, was succeeded by Lakho, the son of his elder brother Ajoji. Lakhoji commenced to increase his army and assert independence. For some years past there had been no able representative of the Imperial Government in Sorath and consequently disturbances soon arose. Taking advantage of this the Jam also withheld tribute, forming an exagerated idea of his power. But the new Viceroy who was a stern soldier after chastising the rebels marched on Navanagar and compelled the Jam to pay up arrears of tribute and to surrender all outlaws and refugees from Gujerat and to promise to abstain from harbouring bad characters in future.

Jam Lakhoji died in 1645 and was succeeded by his son Ranmalji. Jam Ranmalji was a weak man, and his Rani who was a Rathod lady had no hope of offspring. Being however anxious to rule, she gave out that she was with child (as is often done in Native States) and with the aid of her brother and a faithful servant she introduced into the female apartments a male child, and pretended that it had been born of her. She named him Satoji. Raisingji brother of the Jam who transacted all State business and who looked forward to succeeding his brother, was naturally much opposed to this move on the part of the Rathod lady, and persuaded his brother to confide to certain nobles and others that the child was spurious and that he wished him (Raisingji) to succeed him. The Jam did so and shortly after he died. As soon as his death was known, the Rathod lady proclaimed her son as the Jam Those invited for the funeral were told that only women should enter the Darbar and that the Bhayars (nobles and vassals) should remain without. Raisingji who could see through things introduced into the Darbar a number of armed men dressed up as women. As soon as they entered they massacred the garrison, expelled the Rathod lady with the spurious boy and her brother. She betook herself to the Viceroy of Sorath who at once marched on Navanagar. Raisinji opposed him but was slain and the Fouzdar took Navanagar and naming it Islamnagar annexed it and all its dependencies to the Crown dominions. Tamachi, son of Raisingji, who was then a minor, escaped into Cutch, and thence returning to Okhamandal ravaged the Navanagar dominions. In 1673, however, on the intercession of Jasvantsingji of Jodhpore, who was then viceroy of Gujarat, he was restored to the throne of Navanagar. Tamachi died in 1690 and was succeeded by his son Lakha who reigned, till 1700 and was succeeded by his eldest son Raising. Raisingji on coming to the *Gadi* expelled the Mahomedan

Governor from Navanagar. He also opposed Ajitsingji of Jodhpore, then viceroy of Gujarat, who marched upon Navanagar to levy tribute, and though he made a gallant defence, he was compelled to pay Rs. three lakhs as tribute and present a Nazarana of 25 Cutch horses. Jam Raisingji was murdered by his younger brother Hardholji who usurped the throne. A slave girl of Raisingji's, concealing his young son, Tamachi, in a box, fled with him to Cutch, where she implored the aid of his aunt, Bai Ratnaji of Bhuj. The lady warmly espoused his nephew's cause, and wrote to her brother Raj Pratapsingji of Dhrangodra to secure for him the favour of the Subedar of Gujarat by giving his daughter in marriage to Sarbuland Khan who was known by the title of Mubariz-ul-Mulk. The Raj did so and by his aid seated Jam Tamachi on the throne of his ancestors. When Jam Tamachi ascended the *gadi*, he, remembering what had befallen his father, dismissed all his Bhayards (vassals) to their villages and amongst these was Halaji, of Pardhari, who was a leading spirit in Tamachi's restoration. This man, who had assassinated Thakor Alisji of Morbi and was of a very revengeful nature, incensed at what he considered Tamachi's ingratitude, determined to kill him and accordingly he sent Jhalla Karansingji of Wudhwan with a large following on pretence of paying the Jam a visit. Finding an opportunity, this man murdered the Jam. On hearing of the murder of Jam Tamachi, his daughter Rajkouvarbai, who had married Ramsingh of Jodhpore and was at this time on a visit to her father, dressed up her father as though he were alive, and placing him at a lofty window of the palace showed him to the people, who thus thought he was alive, and the Sardars accordingly went in pursuit of Karansing. In the meantime the Jam's daughter (as Tamachi had no son counselled the two Ranis to each of them adopt a son secretly, and pretend that they had given birth to sons. The Ranis did so, and the eldest of the two was named Lakhaji and the younger Ajoji, and Lakhaji was proclaimed Jam in place of his father, Lakhaji, reigned for 24 years

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 9TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Macedonia, Commander C. D. Bennett, R.N.R. arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 9th November. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barber, Miss
Bonhall, Mr and Mrs R S T and child
Birch, Mr A
Blagrave, Mrs
Blake, Mr W T
Bomford, Mr H
Bovel, Midlo
Brooke, Miss M
Bushall, Mr and Mrs W
Cama, Lt-Col and Mrs
Cameron, Mrs
Cheetham, Miss
Cheetham, Mr E H
Chichester, Mrs
Christie, Miss L M
Collinson, Miss H
Cookson, Mrs G H and infant
Comber, Mr E P
Corran, Mr A S
Correlly Mr V
Courage, Capt and Mrs
Culley, Mr S
De, Mr B
Dhavle, Mr S B
Dickinson, Mr W G
Dixon, Miss
Douglas, Miss
Dundas, Hon Mrs J and Miss
Dunne, Mr L
Ellusley, Capt
Elliott, Mr J D
Eva, Miss B
Fido, Mr and Mrs J W
Fisher, Miss
Forrester, Mrs and infant
French, Mr J G
Glancy, Mr B J
Glazebrook, Mrs and child
Goring, Mr H
Goring, Mrs
Gould, Miss
Gowans, Mr G W
Gregory, Mrs F A
Gubbins, Mrs C A
Hamilton, Mr R
Harper, Mr G M
Hesketh, Mrs M and infant
Hill, Miss M
Hodgkinson, Mr and Mrs J
Hoffgaard, Miss E M
Hogg, Mrs A G
Holmes, Miss C
Jacob, Mr C A
Jameson, Mr A K
Johnstone, Mr J
Kelly, Mr and Mrs E J
Lall, Mr B C
Leigh, Mr M
Lethbridge, Lady
Loch, Mr and Mrs F
Lovick, Miss A M
Lyon, Mrs J W C
Machair, Miss
MacLaren, Dr and Mrs child and infts
MacMahon, Misses
MacNair, Mr J C H
Martin, Mrs and Miss
Masters, Miss
Michelmore, Miss G
Michelmore, Mr and Mrs W H
Mitchell, Mr A A M G
Monro, Mr and Mrs J D
Monty, Miss J E
Nemetin, Mr J
Nisbit, Mr and Mrs
Oddpe, Mr G
Ogilvie, Mr and Mrs J S
Oliver, Mr and Mrs A K
Orphen, Mr and Mrs C H
Perrott, Mr and Mrs H R T
Phillipson, Miss
Pierre, Miss L
Pigott, Mr V G
Pope, Miss
Porritt, Mr L A
Rattigan, Mr H W
Reece, Mr G B
Ritchie, Mr and Mrs C O
Rundle Mrs A
Rush, Mr P J
Samman, Mr and Mrs H F child and infants
Schofield, Mr W F
Scott, Mr J B
Seull, Mr L
Sedwick, Mr L J
Shilliday, Mr J A
Show, Mr H J
Shuttleworth, Mr H L H
Starkey, Mrs
Starkey, Miss G
Starte, Mr O H B
Sutherland, Mr J
Thomas, Mr C H
Tribie, Mr and Mrs
Turner, Mrs G and infts
Ulltey, Mr H
Waghorne, Mr W J
Walker, Miss
Walker, Mrs
Warner, Miss D K
White, Mr T
Whittle, Mr and Mrs A F
Whymper, Mr
Wilson, Miss
Woodward, Mr and Mrs W H
Woon, Major-Genl and Mrs and child
Youngshusband, Mr and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander, Mr W
Alexander, Miss
Alston, Capt J W
Aramfield, Mr and Mrs
Arathoon, Mr T
Arbuthnot, Mr and Mrs
Ashfield, Mr A
Barnett, Mr F
Barton, Miss
Barton, Mr R G
Bernays, Mr
Biggs, Lt L A M
Blackmore, Dr G J
Black, Mr and Mrs W G
Bisek, Mr E H
Bobtes, Mr R
Bolloan, Mr C B
Bolton, Mr E C
Bon Schoenberg, Miss
Bonnerjee, Mrs J K
Bowden, Mrs
Boydonift, Mrs R
Bonanger, Mr Max
Brandis, Mr K
Bray, Mr W
Brown, Mr C
Brown, Mr J L
Bryant, Miss
Butter, Miss
Buchanan, Mrs R
Burton, Mr A
Calfopoula, Mr C J
Cameron, Mr F W L
Carballes, Mrs A
Carew-Robinson, R
Channer, Col D H
Chinory, Mr and Mrs D
Clauss, Mr
Clifford, Major and Mrs T
Coggan, Mrs R T
Cordon, Major W G
Courtes, Mr G S
Cox, Mr
Cruickshank, Lady and Miss
Cruickshank, Sir W D
Cumming, Misses
Cunton, Mr L
Currie, Misses
Currie, Mr and Mrs D
Curzon, Hon Dora
Dawbay, Col Hon L
Dawbay, Lady Victoria
Davies, Mr J
Deccouson, Hon Mrs G
Deccouson, Miss G
Dobson, Miss
Donagh, Mr W R
Dossets, Lt-Col Mrs J J and child
Dunlop, Mr R W L
Dunn, Dr Lilly C
Dyson, Capt H B
Edwards, Mr L
Elliots, Capt and Mrs
Elliott, Hon E
Elsworth, Mr T
Esenbaum, Mr A Von
Esra, Mr E E
Esra, Mr J E D
Fitzherbert, Mr and Mrs F G
Forbes, Col
Foundle, Mr W V
Frunstady, Mr A
Giffard, Mr E U
Glazebrook, Mr W D
Glen, Mr W E
Governan, Mr S
Goward, Mr and Mrs H A
Gravel, Mr H
Greaves, Mr and Mrs H R
Greenstone, Lord
Gregory, Mr E H
Gray, Mr B M
Griffin, Mr J G
Hall, Mrs A
Halloway, Mr C G
Harrington, Mr and Mrs W P
Harper, Mr J
Harris, Mr J S
Harvey, Major C W
Harvey, Mrs C E R
Harwood, Mr and Mrs J R Lee
Hill, Mr O P
Hill, Miss E N
Holmes, Mr W
Hitchins, Mr C D and Mrs
Huggins, Mr
Huston, Miss
Irving, Mr and Mrs W B
Jahangir, Mr and Mrs F J
Kays, Col W
King, Major H
King, Mr A
Kisch, Mr H S
Kisch, Mr B S
Knight, Mrs
Knowlton, Mr H J
Laing, Mr and Mrs A S
Lamb, Mr J G
Levesey, Mr H
Levy Nachmann, Mr A
Lloyd, Capt R E
Longsten, Major A B
Loulian, Mr W N
Luffman, Miss
Lumsden, Major and Mrs P I and inft
Mabon, Brig-Genl B
Macaulay, Mr R M
Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs
Machmahon, Col Sir H
Machmahon, Lady
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs and infant
Mackenzie, Mrs E
Mackenzie, Misses
Macpherson, Mrs M and Miss
Malcolm, Mr and Mrs G A
Manheim, Mr R
Marshall, Mr E J
Mason, Mr
Mayell, Mr T
Maxwell, Mr Leslie
Maxwell, Major and Mrs H M
McCanlis, Mr W J
McLeod, Mr C C
Meyer, Mr E
Moffbat, Mr A
Morant, Miss M L
Moreaw, Mr
Morrison, Mr W
Munsherji, Mr P
Murray, Mr H
Oakes, Mr A W D
Oakbott, Mr E P
O'Connor, Capt
Oppenheim, Mr G
Peacock, Capt E B
Pepps, Mr W C
Philbis, Mr H W
Plowman, Mrs
Pymn, Mr and Mrs J Miss and 8 children
Renaie, Mr L W B
Roe, Mr F R
Schuly, Mr W L
Seddon, Major T T and Mrs
Schofield, Miss E
Scriggie, Miss B
Seull, Mrs M L
Sim, Hop H A
Smith, Miss Lea
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Miss C M
Thote, Mr
Thurman, Mr W A
Trulli, Mr W H
Veasey, Mr and Mrs H C
Wadia, Mr J A
Wallace, Capt A W B
Wallace, Mr Robert
Warm, Mr G F
Warren, Mrs
Watson, Capt J
Webster, Mr G D
Weston, Mr H J and Mrs
Wheeler, Mr H G
Wilbraham, Mr H D
Whillett, Mr Edgar
Wilson, Mr G E
Wilson, Mr S
Worrall, Mr J
Wright, Mr F
Yorke, Hon Mr A J

FROM BRINDISI.

Alsop, Rev Dr R and Mrs
Baird, Mr H Harper
Barclay, Miss J A G
Barlow, Mr R
Baugh, Miss L P
Baugh, Miss H A
Bisner, Mr A
Blakeslee, Mrs D W
Blount, Mr J W
Blount, Miss B
Brambler, Mrs
Britain, Mr G S
Brown, Mr and Mrs F F and child
Campbell, Misses
Campbell, Mrs R
Chenery, Mrs
Currie, Mrs and Miss
Davis, Miss A H
Draper, Miss A
Dundas Mrs
Fore, Miss M
Harris, Miss M L
Hays, Mr G H
Holland, M J B
Jay, Mr and Miss
Jay, Mr and Mrs M L
Kent, Miss
Lloyd, Rev A S and Mrs
McKinnay, Mrs J L
McKinnay, Mrs R
O'Burn, Mrs
Picton, Warlow, Miss
Reycroft, Miss E
Sefton, Mr S
Smith, Capt C M
Southgate, Mrs
Stovold, Mr F A
Vlasto, Mr and Mrs A D
Wadsworth, Mrs J
Weinstein, Miss L
Whitsyn, Mr and Mrs W

A Bombay veteran, Mr. Leighton Hamerton Baker Sucker, passed away at Hove, Brighton, on the 1st instant, in his eighty-second year. He joined the Bombay Civil Service as far back as 62 years ago, and retired in 1866 after 22 years' employment. He served under five Governors—Sir George Arthur, Viscount Falkland, Lord Elphinstone, Sir George Russell Clerk and Sir Bartle Frere.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(CONTINUED)

Raised above this is a shamrock leaf set with emeralds, and above the emeralds on each petal is an Imperial crown in miniature set with diamonds, the whole forming a most valuable and historical jewel. On a medallion at the back of the star are inscribed the names of the subscribers who include the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Lansdowne. An inscription on the beautiful case enclosing the star says it has been presented to the Duke by "his most loyal friends and admirers in Ireland in commemoration of his command in Ireland."

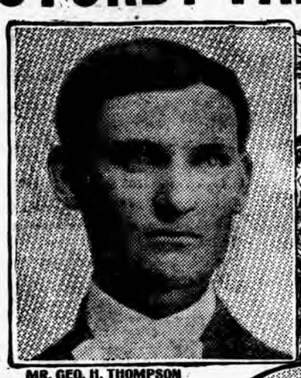
INDIAN "CAUSES CELEBRES."

A certain amount of interest has been aroused, especially in Indian circles, by the accounts in the Press of a request made on Monday to the Master of the Rolls and other Judges sitting in the Court of Appeal. The application in question was made by counsel on behalf of a Parsee gentleman in Bombay, who is being sued by his grandmother-in-law, an English lady. According to the reports of the proceedings it was stated that when the defendant married he agreed to maintain a home in England for seven years and to allow his grandmother-in-law to live with him and his wife. Business affairs necessitated his return to Bombay and he took his wife with him. The grandmother-in-law now seeks to enforce the contract which he is alleged to have broken. Mr. Justice Bucknill ordered that the case should be tried before Christmas and the superior Court was asked to consent to the hearing being deferred until May, owing to the defendant being at present in Bombay and to the difficulty of his coming to England earlier. The Appeal Court, however, declined to interfere with Mr. Justice Bucknill's order and dismissed the application. It is understood that the defendant is a member of one of the wealthiest and most respected Parsee families of Western India. The proceedings of that sedate and dignified tribunal the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council important though they may be are not usually of so interesting a character as they have been this week. I allude particularly to the two appeals presented by Indian barristers. In one case the appellant Mr. S. B. Sarbadhicary appeared in person to ask their Lordships to overrule the decision of the Allahabad High Court suspending him from practising as an advocate in that Court for five years. The facts are probably known to your readers. Shortly they are as follows:—During the hearing of a case before Mr. Justice Richards Mr. Sarbadhicary incurred the displeasure of the learned Judge, who told him to hold his tongue. Mr. Sarbadhicary was not only an advocate, but he was the Editor of a local paper known as "The Cochrane." (The name seems a curious one for an Indian paper). In this publication Mr. Sarbadhicary, who appears to be a man of about forty, let himself go and amongst other things insinuated that the Chief Justice of the Allahabad Court was not competent to write a judgment without the assistance of his brother Judges! Here are two extracts from the offending article. "There is another reason that induces us to think that he" (alluding to Mr. Justice Richards) "has never studied our law properly, for the reason that a lawyer does nothing that goes against him. Having asked a respectable counsel to hold his tongue, which is a defamatory expression, one might be impressed with the idea that he has never received any legal education. By employing the expression he has shown that he is not at all a lawyer, and a Judge not qualified enough." . . . . . "We do not know whether the associates of our honourable gentleman" (again alluding to Mr. Justice Richards) "have made the London public houses their favourite resorts, whence they have learned it, and our honourable gentleman learned it from them to honour the High Court counsel, and this is the only way in which he honours them." The appellant seemed to think that what he wrote as editor ought not to prejudice him as advocate, but he tendered an apology which was not accepted. At great length Mr. Sarbadhicary argued that the sentence passed upon him was disproportionate and he pointed out that if it was affirmed it meant ruination to him and his family. The appeal was heard by Lord Davey, Lord Robertson, Sir Andrew Scoble and Sir Arthur Wilson, who intimated that they would take time to consider their judgment. The other appeal was that of Mr Bomanjee Cowasjee, a Bombay man, I believe, who, asked for the reversal of an order of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, dismissing him from his office as an advocate in that court for alleged misconduct. The charges made against him were :—(1) That while employed as an advocate for the prosecution of certain persons who were charged with having abducted Mah Noo, the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, C. I. E., and having been made aware that some letters had been received by her family, purporting to come from Mah Noo, he advised them to say nothing about them and withheld both from the knowledge of the police and of Mr. Eddis, the senior advocate for the prosecution, the fact that such letters had been received; and (2) that he suggested to the girl's father to influence, or attempt to influence an expert in handwriting, by improper means, to express opinions favourable to the prosecution of some letters produced in the case. Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee, wiser than his colleague of Allahabad, did not appear in person but entrusted his case to the competent hands of Mr. Rufus Isaacs with whom was associated Mr. J W. McCarthy. Dr. John Pollen watched the case for Maung Ohn Ghine who, it will be remembered, was one of the representative guests of the Crown at the Coronation. At the conclusion of the arguments, the Rangoon Judges were unrepresented, Lord Davey asked Mr. Rufus Isaacs whether in the event of their Lordships' judgment (which was deferred) being in his favour he intended to ask for costs. Mr. Isaacs replied in the negative.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

With laudable curiosity Mr. Harold Cox, one of the members for Prestou, has been trying to ascertain from the Government whether when it was decided to transfer almost the whole of the buildings of the Imperial Institute to the London University the Indian subscribers without whose support there never would have been an Imperial Institute were consulted. Mr. Cox has also slyly inquired whether any offer was made to return the money or any portion of its so obtained from India. Mr. Cox's pertinent question was addressed to the representative of the Board of Trade who rather adroitly extricated himself by saying that the arrangements to make over the structure to the University was arrived at before the Board of Trade appeared upon the scene. Mr. Cox should try again; and next time address his question to the Prime Minister. I briefly refered last week to the recently issued annual report of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, a perusal of which I would commend to the hon. member. There are several points in connection with this report about which much might be said, but I can only to-day touch upon one or two. In the first place I must call attention to the way in which the India Trade Enquiry Office in the city is treated in comparison with the probably less useful establishments at South Kensington which are a charge upon the revenues of India. The items of India's annual expenditure on the Imperial Institute are as follows :—Indian Section: ordinary grant, £550; special grant, £57-7-4; Imperial Institute: Annual maintenance grant, £475; annual grant for scientific investigations, £200; Superintendent, £300; grant for India Trade Enquiry Office, £130. The last named amount strikes me as being absurdly small in the circumstances and it is to be hoped that this has not been lost sight of by the special committee who, under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Ellis, M. P., have lately considered the future working of the Indian Section and whose report, I believe, is now before the Government of India. Mr. B. J. Rose who has charge of the London office, suggests, I see, that it should be brought into closer and more direct relations with the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India and he indicates one way in which the value of its work might be still further increased. Several of the Colonies have trade offices in the same building. The Agent General of one of these Colonies, Sir Horace Tozer "has been so much impressed with the possibilities of his City office that he has taken two additional rooms for the purpose of showing samples of Queensland produce and manufactures." "The windows of these rooms," Mr. Rose adds, "overlooking Basinghall Street have been fitted with show cases in which various trade samples are very attractively exhibited; large numbers of persons in passing stop to examine them, and as it is calculated that some five millions of people pass the windows during the working hours of the year the practical advantage of this advertisement in the very heart of the City can be readily gauged." Is it not really time that the Indian authorities woke up and realised that we are living in an advertising age?

STURDY FARMERS KEEP OFF ALL CATARRHAL ILLS BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.



MR. GEO. H. THOMPSON.

At Work On the Farm and Feeling Well All the Time.

Geo. H. Thompson, Craft, Miss., writes:

"I have been cured of catarrh by your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I had been affected with catarrh of the stomach almost all my life, and was taken bad every Spring and Summer.

"I used several kinds of patent medicines, but they did me no good. I then took a treatment under an M. D., which did me but little good. By this time I had come to where I could eat nothing but a little soup. I had severe pains, had lost in weight and could not do anything. I began taking your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I then weighed 126 pounds, but after taking several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin, I weighed 166 pounds.

"I am now at work on the farm and feel well all of the time. I eat all I want to and my friends say that I look better than ever before. I will ever praise Peruna for its healing power."

Pe-ru-na is a Systemic Remedy.

If Peruna proves efficient for catarrh in one place, it will be equally potent in any other place, because it is a systemic remedy.

The people generally are very much misinformed as to the nature of catarrh.

Catarrh is usually believed to be confined to the head, nose and throat. Latterly we sometimes hear of catarrh of the stomach and catarrh of the bowels. Seldom, if ever, do we hear of catarrh of any other organs.

It is not because these organs are not subject to catarrh, nor that catarrh of these organs is not a very common disease, but simply because it is not generally known that affections of these organs may be due to catarrh.



MR. W. J. TEMPLE.

Climatic Ailments Overcome By Pe-ru-na.

Mr. W. J. Temple, R. F. D. 3, Delaware, Ohio, writes:

"I am a farmer and so necessarily must be exposed to all kinds of weather. About three years ago last winter, I was taken sick with bowel and stomach trouble.

"One doctor called it ulceration of the bowels, another called it colitis. Another doctor helped me temporarily.

"Then a druggist recommended Peruna and I followed his advice. I took altogether five bottles and I consider myself a well man.

"Before using Peruna, it was utterly impossible for me to do a day's work, but now I can do farm work without the least trouble or fatigue. I consider Peruna the best medicine and tonic on the market.

"I had not eaten a meal for five years without distress until I took Peruna. I have recommended it to several friends with good results."

Pe-ru-na, the Most Reliable Remedy For All Climatic Ailments.



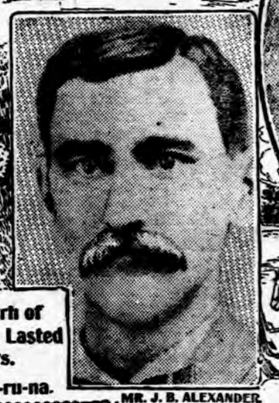
MR. GUSTAV SCHMIDT.

Chronic Catarrh of Head and Throat Lasted Thirty Years.

A Letter Praising Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Gustav Schmidt, Spring Valley, Ill., writes:

"I had catarrh of the head and throat for over thirty years. It became worse every year. About three months ago I commenced to take Peruna and Manalin, and now I am entirely cured of that troublesome sickness. Your medicine is surely a blessing to mankind. You can truly say that you have not lived in vain, Doctor, and I thank you for the good you have done me. May you enjoy a long life to help suffering humanity."



MR. J. B. ALEXANDER.

A Necessity in the Home.

J. B. Alexander, publisher of the "Fruit and Floral Guide, a Magazine of Horticulture," published in Hartford City, Ind., says of Peruna:

"I was afflicted with catarrh of the throat and head for over ten years. I was treated by many physicians, but grew worse until I was seldom able to go out in cold weather.

"About one year ago I was advised to try Peruna, which I did, and I am now entirely well of the catarrh.

"Peruna is a necessity in our home. With the first symptoms of a cold we use it, and are never afflicted with catarrh.

"I advise all who are afflicted with catarrh to try Peruna. There is certainly nothing equal to it as a catarrh medicine."

Dr. Hartman Interested in Farming.

Notwithstanding Dr. Hartman's busy professional career, he still continues to be interested in farming. He is the owner and manager of one of the largest farms in the State of Ohio, with several thousand acres of the best tilled land in the Middle West, and with hundreds of the best blooded percheron horses ever imported or raised in this country.

Dr. Hartman relies upon Peruna entirely in cases of sickness in his own family.



MR. HENRY SCHROEDER

Pe-ru-na, a Household Friend.

Mr. Henry Schroeder, Estey, Mich., writes:

"I suffered for almost ten years with catarrh of the stomach and all doctoring was of no avail. I took nine bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin and am now entirely cured.

"I recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is my household friend."

One of Dr. Hartman's Grateful Correspondents.

Mr. W. R. Callahan, proprietor of Big Hill Farm, and prominent fruit grower and stock raiser, Glenvar, Va., writes:

"I write to express my kindness toward you and your good medicine, Peruna.

"I had a very bad spell of sickness and could not eat anything at all. My head, stomach, in fact, my whole body ached, and it looked as though nothing would do me any good. I had almost given up.

"I decided to try a bottle of your Peruna and before I had taken half the bottle my appetite came to me and my head became all right. In fact, I was all right all over. Peruna cured me."

While Peruna is not confined to any one class of people, yet it is probably true that the farming class more than any other, rely upon Peruna for the prevention and cure of all climatic diseases.

A TALK TO FARMERS.

THE farmer is the salt of the earth.

Without the farmer, the industrial world with all its flurry and immense wealth could not exist for a day.

It is upon the soil that we all depend for our living.

No matter how far one may be removed from tilling the soil, or how little he may know about the farmer's vocation, he is vitally dependent upon the things which grow in the soil.

Farming is the basis of all wealth and is the bulwark of all civilization.

The farming class is rapidly becoming intelligent and shrewd in business management.

The reuben and the country bumpkin have disappeared and in their stead a practical well-trained business man, capable of the highest form of commercial activity, has arisen.

Peruna is a very popular medicine among the farming class.

Many a family depends largely upon Peruna as a family medicine and the family physician.

Some farmers are far removed from physicians, and in any case they are far more self-reliant and more liable to depend upon a household remedy than people who live in the cities.

Dr. Hartman, who for many years was a farmer himself, and who still owns and manages one of the best farms in the State of Ohio, is a friend of the farmer, and it is with the farmer that the immense bulk of his correspondence is conducted.

The millions of booklets published and distributed by Dr. Hartman every year circulate chiefly among the farming class.

A large number of unsolicited testimonials concerning Peruna come from the farmers every year.

For special directions, everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman, and can with the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay :

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.



37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. **26.**

Other patterns in stock, Rs. **30** to **60**



32850. Set pearls Rs **6.**

32765. Set pearls, Rs **6-8.**

32922. Set pearls. Rs. **8-8.**

11086. Set pearls, Rs. **6-8.**

32856. Set pearls, Rs. **8.**





17356. Set pearls, Rs. **30.**

11233. Set pearls, Rs. **8-8.**

38633. Necklace, 83 pearls, Rs. **86.**



37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. **64.**



30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. **28.**

16586. Set pearls, Rs. **10.**



27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, **400.**



37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. **29.**

33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. **13-8.**

30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. **28.**

28741. Set opals or pearl and turquoises, Rs. **24.**



23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. **120.**



7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. **87.**



29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. **100.**



25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. **92.**



37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. **135.**

SHOWROOMS: 1 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.



Mr. HARRY DE WINDT, The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' BRILLIANTINE



Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

EDWARDS' "CREMEX" Shampoo Powder.



A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS

. . OF . .

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH.
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press and Notices. Price—Re. 1.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

A Purely Vegetable Extract

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.





THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ESD.

AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 9.

COPYING NATURE.

One pleasant feature about the latest success of M. Santos-Dumont is the fact that no bird has had to yield up its life to help him in his work. The other year he told the present writer of an enthusiast in Paris who has given himself wholly to the study of aeronautics. Morning, noon, and night he is out shooting birds that he may learn from their stiffening limbs and pinions the great secret of flight. This latest machine is in accordance with M. Santos-Dumont's early ideas, and accords with that of Sir Hiram Maxim and other notable students of the subject. Man cannot exactly copy the birds. A humming-bird's wings move so rapidly that to the human eye they look when in motion a mere blur of colour; while the bird itself at close range is almost invisible, so swift is its flight. Who could copy the albatross? This majestic bird has been seen to sail wheeling and turning for a whole hour, without once flapping its wings.

A PENALTY OF POWER.

In other days Prince Ranjitsinhji might, with good reason, have trembled to claim the position for which he now petitions. It was the custom in certain parts of India for the Rajah to sacrifice himself to the gods which he and his people worshipped. The ceremony took place only once in twelve years, or the supply of Rajahs must have given out. On the appointed day of the twelfth year the Rajah, who was both High Priest and Sovereign, went to the place of the sacrifice, and there delivered his funeral oration. Then he committed suicide by dismembering himself. His zealous followers emulated his example. The bodies of these martyrs to superstition were burned, and their ashes sold to the priests for considerable sums. These ashes, it seems, had a miraculous medicinal value, preventive and curative.

THE WISE EAST.

In the awakening of China, many old superstitions must of necessity go by the board. No more, when the awakening does come, will the jugglers raise the wind—for pecuniary reward—with their magic earth-sapping hammers; no more will the sea captain go to these wizards to purchase the favouring gale to carry his barque to ports of the "foreign devils." All this will disappear. So, at least, it is to be hoped. The change will affect the private adventurer on the deep more than the military or naval officers. The Government was always solicitous for the nerves of these. It was a capital offence for a conjuror or fortune-teller to ply his arts in the houses of these valiant sons of war. They might tell them pleasant tales of fortune, and cast their nativities in hopeful terms. But to prophesy evil fortune to them would have shaken their courage when they fared forth to war; hence the prohibition.

A PREMATURE MILLENNIUM.

The removal of restrictions on the worship of the Old Believers in Russia comes better late than never. It is too much to hope that this is to be regarded as the prelude to any general scheme of real reform. Nothing which is promised to the Russians to-day is more hopeful than was promised when the Crimean war came to an end. Then the bureaucracy owned its faults, and swore that for the future they would obey the people's will. Freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom from police supervision, freedom from the peculation of officials high in office and low in office—these were among the least of the boons immediately to be conferred. Never was a people happier than were the Russians in that hour. Their optimism exceeded even the optimism which the French evinced when they had captured and carried to Paris the King whom they were to slay. Russia, said an official journal, was peacefully, and without effort, to accomplish not only those great reforms which cost Europe centuries of struggle and bloodshed, but also many which the nations of the West were still unable to accomplish, in consequence of feudal traditions and caste prejudices.

A VOICE FROM WITHOUT.

In the days when post-Crimea fervour filled the hearts of all men Russian, though the native Press enjoyed unprecedented freedom, it was still a forbidden voice from beyond the borders which sounded loudest throughout the land. It was a paper published by a Russian refugee in London which attracted most attention. Its editor had information not available to journalists in Russia, and, having taken notes, he printed them. The paper was strictly prohibited in Russia, but it was smuggled in in vast numbers, and a copy of every issue was laid, by Imperial orders, before the Czar. One issue exposed flagrant jobbery in high places. This issue the officials about the Court deemed it expedient to reprint, minus the offending article. A few days later a letter reached the Czar, covering an unexpurgated copy of the edition which had been edited.

WHO WILL HANG THIS MAN?"

The British Army was once in difficulties through the lack of a hangman. Murder was committed by a soldier in the Crimea, but nobody could be found to carry out the sentence of the court-martial. It was announced, Lord Wolseley tells us, that £20 and a free discharge would be granted to the man undertaking the task. At last a man did volunteer. He was a newcomer to the Army. On the night prior to the date fixed for the execution they locked up the hangman in a stable to keep him safe. In the morning the party at the gallows waited, but there was no hangman. He had gone mad during the night, or else he was now simulating madness. The officer in command turned to one of his captains with: "Captain, you will, have the goodness to hang the prisoner!" The captain changed countenance, but he pulled himself together, and appealed to the sergeants with: "Which of you will hang this man!" And to spare his captain, one of the men volunteered. He afterwards had the satisfaction of flogging the man who had volunteered and failed.

TIME'S FINGER-PRINTS.

While learned men are taking the evidence of experts upon the alteration of our coast-line by the sea, it is interesting to remember that scattered about the globe are men engaged upon far more difficult observations of the ways of the world. Geologists have their finger-print system: the records they take are those which time has made, and is daily making. They watch and measure and record the rate of denudation, as displayed by the contents of rivers, by which typical areas are drained. They note and record the rate at which the glaciers were down their channels and contribute to the denudation of the land. In the lowest deeps of the seas they find the star-dust of the heavens, mingled with the bones of extinct monsters, whose life-stories Professor Lankester is able to tell us. In a thousand ways they trace the disintegration of the earth. They are able to tell us which, and by how much, mountain ranges are being forced up and worn down: they penetrate the earth to ascertain the cumulative effects of subterranean disturbances. Some day, when all these data are put together, they will be able to tell us what the earth is going to be, as well as what it has been doing in the ten million years, or the twenty or hundred or four hundred million years, during which according to the rival schools it has supported life.

"MISCHIEVOUS HUMANITY."

The attention now being given to the question of coast erosion is part of the policy of intellectual activity displayed by the authorities at Trinity House. That policy is one for which the mariner blesses them as heartily as do those of us longshoremen who at times takes our way by sea. But there are always two sides to a shield. These light-houses which Trinity House provide have ruined an ancient if not an honourable jealling. The trouble had begun so long ago as Scott's days. He observed that after the lights were placed on the islands of the north, rents went down with a run. A commissioner who was making inquiries into the matter noticed that the boat of one of the farmers had very old and ragged sails. "Ah!" said the farmer, with a world of tragedy in his voice. "Had it been His will that that light had not been placed on yonder point, I would have had enough of new sails last winter!" The profession of the wrecker had been irretrievably ruined by a light-house.

THE SAVOY MSS.

Should the original scores be sought for the revival of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Savoy, the seekers will have to visit several quarters. The manuscripts were all disposed of by the composer's will. The autograph score of the "Yeomen," which he considered his best opera, he gave, with "The Golden Legend," to the Royal College of Music. The Royal Academy has the "Mikado" and the "Martyr of Antioch." Mrs. D'Oyly Carte presumably possesses the score of "Iolanthe," which was bequeathed to her late husband, while it may be assumed that Mr. Gilbert treasures his one manuscript—that of "Ruddigore," though it was not among the most successful results of the collaboration. Many of us might be disposed to lay acquisitive hands on Mr. Cellier's MS. of the "Pirates" and "Patience." Mr. Wilfred Bendall has scores of the "King Arthur" and "Macbeth" music. To the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg was given the full score of the "Light of the World," in remembrance of "many happy hours" spent with him while the composer was writing it.

A PERILOUS FRIENDSHIP.

If it be true that the burning tobacco from an incautious smoker's pipe was the cause of the fire at Selby Abbey, a serious count will have been added to the indictment of the lover of tobacco. But it is too late in the day to expect that the consumption of tobacco will be lessened as the result. "If I had not smoked I should have been dead ten years ago," said Guizot in his old age. When ideas came slowly to Kingsley it was to a fresh pipe of tobacco that he turned for inspiration. His pipe was the unfailing solace of Brougham, the dependable friend of Hugo. Buckle, the grave and unemotional historian of civilisation, was so devoted to his cigar that he would not go where he could not smoke.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Oilmen etc.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

MOIR'S

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS
In 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *immediate delivery.*
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

BONA-FIDE SALE FOR A WEEK ONLY.

36 HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
Eadie Frame, Brampton's Fittings, Dunlop Tyres.—WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.
Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.
24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.
A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 *H. P. (Slightly used) Rs.* 350 *only.*

EDWARD CYCLE WORKS,
Near Pork Market—Opposite Catholic Church.—MARINE LINES, BOMBAY.

THE SECRET OF ALL GOOD HEALTH.



KEEP UP YOUR VITAL ENERGY.

If you are fighting the great battle of ill-health without the proper weapons, there is a great possibility of your continuing further afield into the great lone land of disease. You may have used tonics, but their number is legion, and many are tried in vain.

If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

One patient has to say with reference to his progress:—
Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the battery.

I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it, I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say this time.

Yours truly,
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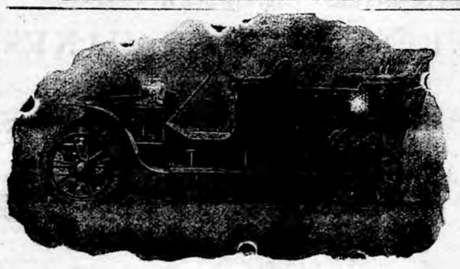
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